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SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Rebel Accounts of Averill's Great Raid.

Desperate Legislation in the Rebel Congress.

No More Substitutes and No More Traffic in United States Currency.

Remarkable Speech by Senator Brown, of Mississippi.

The Rebel Military and Financial Situation Vigorously Discussed.

We have received full files of Richmond papers to December 28. They do not furnish any exciting news, but the following extracts are interesting:

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes a batch of correspondence between Gens. HITCHCOCK and MEREDITH, and the rebel Commissioner OULD, which still leaves the matter of the exchange of prisoners involved in the old question of the validity of certain paroles given in the field, and the declaration of the exchange of the Vicksburgh and Port Hudson captures. Speaking of the last efforts by Gen. HITCHCOCK to renew the exchange, the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 28th remarks:

"An attempt at informal renewal of the cartel has been made by the enemy, under the immediate agency of Gen. BUTLER, who initiated his effort by sending five hundred Confederate soldiers to City Point. Commissioner OULD returned five hundred Federal soldiers, but informed Commissioner HITCHCOCK that the Confederate authorities could hold no communication with Gen. BUTLER, and that there must be no further effort at a partial exchange. If the enemy desire to renew the cartel, it must be done upon fair terms, and through an agent not outlawed and beyond the pale of military respectability."

AVERILL'S RAID.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 28.

The great Gen. AVERILL has gone not "up the spout," but back into his den. Cast your eye upon a map, and I'll tell you how he went and how he came. He came from New Creek, a depot on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in the County of Hardy, along the western base of the Shenandoah Mountains, through Covington to Salem, burnt things generally, and returned over nearly the same route. IMBODEN gained the gap where the Parkersburgh turnpike crosses the Shenandoah, and prevented a raid on Staunton. AVERILL left five hundred men to hold [illegible] there, and pushed on toward Salem. The General could not pursue without uncovering Staunton—the force threatening nearly equalling his own. Gen. LEE was informed of the situation of affairs.

Here commences the reign of Major-Generals and military science. Maj.-Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY came. Maj.-Gen. FITZHUGH LEE came. Brig.-Gen. WALKER came. Brig.-Gen. THOMAS came. Their staffs came. They all took a drink. Gen. EARLY took two. Brig.-Gen. WICKHAM came. Col. CHAMBLISS, commanding brigade, came. They smiled also.

When AVERILL was opposite Staunton, FITZ LEE was at Ivy depot, on the Virginia Central Railroad, a day's march from the enemy. A fortunate occurrence, indeed. Everybody thought AVERILL was "treed" now. He passed through Brown's Gap [illegible] the valley [illegible] above Harrisonburgh—a miserable mistake. One day's march lost. He then marched toward Harrisonburgh—then toward Staunton. Another day gone for nothing. He finally reached Staunton, where he ought to have been on the first night. Still there was plenty of time to cut AVERILL off. LEE and IMBODEN marched day and night to Lexington, and then toward Covington. They have yet time enough to intercept.

Here was committed the fatal and foolish blunder. While LEE and IMBODEN were on the road to Covington, [illegible] the Yankees are marching toward Buchanan, instead of Covington. No man ought to have put credence in a statement so utterly absurd as that the enemy were going from Salem to that place. Such a statement presupposes AVERILL deliberately placing himself past escape, and therefore run [illegible]. Such [illegible] should never be [illegible] a moment, much less made the basis of important military movements. The order was obeyed. The troops turned and marched back, and at night were neither at Buchanan or Covington.

The story is told in a few words. The Yankees passed through Covington, and, to their great amazement, escaped. The rumor about Buchanan was the tale of some frightened fool. The enemy, in terror and demoralization, fled from Salem at full speed, destroying their train and artillery. JACKSON knocked some in the head; the citizens beat the brains out of others; one farmer in Alleghany killed six; some were scattered in the mountains, and are being picked up here and there; the rapid streams drowned many, but the main part have gone whence they came, wondering how they did get away. It is hardly necessary to add, the humblest private in the ranks, if he possessed sense enough to eat and drink, not only could, but would have managed better. Old Stonewall would have marched on, caught and killed the Yankees. What LEE thought the writer don't know. They who know, say IMBODEN begged to go to Covington. He made it plain to the dullest mind that the Buchanan story was past belief. What's done is done.

No language can tell the suffering of our men. They were in saddle night and day, save a few hours between midnight and day. They were beat up by their officers with their swords—the only means of arousing them—numb and sleepy. Some froze to death, others were taken from horses senseless. They forded swollen streams, and their clothes, stiff frozen, rattled as they rode. It rained in torrents and froze as it fell. In the mountain paths the ice was cut from the roads before they ventured to ride over. One horse slipped over the precipice—the rider was leading him—he never looked over after him.

The whole matter is summed up in a couple of sentences. AVERILL was penned up. MCCAUSLAND, ECHOLS and JACKSON at one gate, LEE and IMBODEN at the other. Some one suggested he might escape by jumping down the well and coming out in Japan; i. e., go to Buchanan. EARLY orders them to leave a gate open and guard the well. He did not jump in. Meanwhile, the Yankees coolly came up the valley through Edenburgh, New-Market, up to Harrisonburgh, within twenty-five miles of Staunton—"these headquarters." This was bearding the lion in his den. JUBAL took the field, at the head of Company Q, and a party of substitute men, farmers and plowboys, called "home guards." The Yankees got after him, and the "Major-General Commanding" lost his hat in the race. The last heard of him he was pursuing the enemy with part of his division—footmen after cavalry—with fine prospects of overtaking them somewhere in China, perhaps about the "great wall." The Yankees were retreating toward the "Devil Hole;" EARLY bound for the same place! They did very little damage in the valley.

Here is the moral. The Marshals under NAPOLEON'S eye were invincible—with separate commands, blundered. A General of division, with Gen. ROBERT E. LEE to plan and put him in the right place, does well. MOSBY would plan and execute a fight or strategic movement better than LONGSTREET at Suffolk and Knoxville, JUBAL EARLY at Staunton.

THE DAMAGE DONE.

A correspondent of the *Enquirer* writing from Roanoke under date of Dec. 26, says:

"The loss of the Government is heavy, consisting of a large quantity of bacon which had just been packed here, a heavy amount of corn, &c., in the tithing-houses, with some flour, a considerable amount of leather that had been accumulated for the use of the Government workshops, with harness and other manufactured articles, some clothing, with pretty much all the wagons and teams belonging to the Quartermaster's Department at this place.

The loss of private property in the village and neighborhood is considerable. Some thirty or forty negroes were taken off, and, probably, 150 or 200 horses, from Roanoke, and an equal number from Craig, exclusive of those taken belonging to the Confederates. Other species of property lost by the citizens was considerable in the aggregate, and, in some cases, peculiarly annoying, especially to such as had hastily packed up their valuables and sent them off by wagons that failed to escape the vigilance of the enemy, or had sent them to the depot, where they shared the common fate of the other deposits there.

About 30,000 pounds of bacon was saved by being shipped before the enemy reached the depot.

AVERILL'S LOSSES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 28.

The result of JACKSON'S two pursued [illegible] operations was the complete capture of the Yankee ambulance train, about two hundred prisoners, their horses and equipments, a number of carbines and revolvers, forty or fifty negroes (whom the Yankees were taking off,) eight of AVERILL'S officers, including his Adjutant-General, a Lieutenant-Colonel, AVERILL'S horse, his servant, and a number of his maps of fifteen or twenty counties, in which nearly every house was put down, and, in numerous instances, the occupants of the houses given. JACKSON also captured a number of mules and wagons. JACKSON'S loss was small.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

The rebel House of Representatives have passed a bill prohibiting any person from buying, selling, taking, circulating, or in any manner trading in the paper currency of the United States.

SUBSTITUTES.

In the rebel House of Representatives on Dec. 23, the following bill was passed by 61 yeas to 13 nays:

Whereas, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms.

The Congress of the Confederate States do, therefore, enact, That no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute; *Provided*, That nothing in this act [illegible] shall be construed so as to relieve substitutes from any obligation or liability contracted or assumed by him as such substitute. But this act shall not be construed so as to affect persons who, though not liable to military service, have, nevertheless, put in substitutes."

SPEECH OF SENATOR BROWN.

In the Confederate Senate, on Thursday, Dec. 24, the resolutions offered on the 10th inst. by Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, indicating the measures which, in his opinion, Congress ought to pass—being the special order of the day—were then taken up.

Mr. BROWN then proceeded to address the Senate. He said that the two greatest needs of the country were to strengthen the army and improve the currency. If the legislative branch of the Government and the Executive power will give themselves entirely to the country, these results may in a short time be accomplished.

The question which addresses itself most earnestly to our consideration is simply this: "Shall the Confederacy stand or fall?" If it is to stand, the pedestal must be built with all our hearts. All criminations and recriminations and differences between the different branches of the Government must cease. We must determine to stand together in the common defence, or fall together in one common grave.

Our success is certain if the patriotism of the people holds out to the end. Our chief reliance in this contest is in the hearty and earnest patriotism of the people.

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the Secretary read the resolutions which he had submitted.

Mr. BROWN then proceeded to consider the constitutional objection which the opponents of these measures may urge. He had this settled conviction, that when the States conceded the war making power to the control of Government, they gave every identical power to make the war power effective. The framers of the Constitution were fully vindicated from the absurdity of getting us into a war and then trammelling us so that we could not conduct it successfully.

He first proposed to strengthen the army by declaring every white male person residing in the Confederate States, and capable of bearing arms, to be in the military service. He proposed to take all, without reference to age or occupation; to make but one inquiry: "Is he capable of bearing arms?" Whether he be Jew or Gentile, Christian or infidel, if he is capable of bearing arms, he should be put into the army. What is it that has brought disaster upon us? When we have sowed we have not been prepared to reap. If the whole military power of this Confederacy had been, at Manassas, the war would have been ended soon after its commencement.

We wasted the first year of the war by keeping handfuls of men in the army. We wasted the second year of the war by only conscripting those between the ages of 18 and 35. We stand to-day with an army too weak to reap when the harvest is ready for the sickle.

Shall we go on dawdling to the end of the chapter, or concentrate our military strength and hurl it like an avalanche against the enemy? Is it not better to make short, speedy work of the whole matter? Cease this system of killing off your armies in detail. What rivers of blood have been caused to flow by the fatal error that we were to have a short and cheap war. We now see the necessity of enlarging the army, and shall we not say to men of every profession, "If you are [illegible] come to your country's aid"? He would include the President, members of Congress, and Governors of States in this call. Talk not of "invading the rights of the States." The best mode of preserving the rights of a State is to defend the State from a ruthless enemy. Better invade the rights of a State by calling out all its arms-bearing citizens, than dispute over constitutional quibbles while the Yankee army wrests the whole State from your possession.

Mr. BROWN said he was not unaware that provisions must be produced. The army and the people at home must be fed and clothed, munitions of war must be made, &c. But when you have taken every man capable of bearing arms, how many would be left out to take charge of all these things? He calculated them by hundreds of thousands, and if they are not sufficient to carry on the necessary home pursuits, his fourth proposition provided for the detail of such other persons as will be "absolutely needed in civil pursuits."

He also proposed to repeal all laws granting exemptions and allowing substitutes, and he would take occasion to express his thanks to the House of Representatives for making a clean sweep of the Substitute law, which had sown the seeds of discord and dissension from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

He was for putting in the army these substitute gentlemen, who were strutting about the country in borrowed plumage, knowing no more about selling a squadron in the field than a spinster.

Next to the substitute law, the exemption law has given more dissatisfaction than any other measure of Congress. What crowds the saloons, hotels and theatres like boxes of red herrings, and fills up all the avenues of travel with men capable of bearing arms? Why is it that the streets of Richmond are crowded with athletic young men? Why is it so all over the Confederacy? First, the fatal error of Congress in passing these laws; second, the maladministration of these laws. The remedy is in sweeping them from the statute books! Have neither exempts nor substitutes. Do this and you clear the streets, close the theatre, inspirit and recruit the army, and secure victory where you have defeats. Our flag will no longer trail in the dust, but will wave in triumph over the foe. Refuse to do these things, and the hearts of your soldiers will grow weak.

Mr. BROWN was here interrupted by a message from the House of Representatives.

Resuming, he expressed his cordial concurrence in the views of the Secretary of War on the substitute question, and argued at some length to show that no contract existed between the Government and those who had employed substitutes.

He next discussed his proposition authorizing the President to issue a proclamation requiring all foreigners to take up arms or leave the country in sixty days. Mr. B. said he was tired of feeding drones. Whilst we were blessed with abundance and these people were of no disadvantage, he was willing to tolerate their presence. But now they are eating out our substance, and, by their speculative proclivities, are depreciating our currency. They were of no earthly service to us. On the contrary, their presence here was of great disadvantage. He knew of no international law which forbid us from saying to them, "The time has come when we can entertain you no longer." Shall we fail in doing our duty to ourselves for fear some foreign power may take offence?

It may be safely assumed that nine-tenths of these people are engaged in traffic. They are the men who run the blockade, depreciate our currency, and appreciate the Yankee currency. The man who goes secretly to New-York, or any other Yankee city, and brings goods here knowing that in doing so he violates our laws, that man is not to be trusted in making communications to the enemy. He would rather this day have a regiment of Yankees turned loose on this city than longer tolerate the presence of such people.

Mr. BROWN next discussed at length the proposition that the Government should provide for the wives and children of destitute soldiers in the field.

There will be said, be no burthen on the Government if you enact wise laws, and have them faithfully administered. But if you hesitate every time a little doubt as to power is raised, he would not be responsible for the consequences. In the midst of plenty, the wives and children of our soldiers are starving, and their limbs are exposed to the blasts of winter. Will Congress arouse from its lethargy and apply a remedy? How long will the farmers of Virginia be allowed to extort the whole month's pay of a soldier in the field for a bushel of meal? This is done by men who are allowed to remain at home "that the army must be fed." How long are we to tolerate this state of things? He would say to these farmers, "Disgorge; you can't be allowed to stay at home while others are in the army, and, under the wretched plea of a 'depreciated currency,' wring from the soldiers' families their last cent."

Mr. BROWN said he would commence by picking these men up and putting them into the army. This proceeding would, no doubt, surprise these grandees, who think they have grown too great to serve the country.

Mr. BROWN next discussed the currency question. If there is to be any substantial improvement of the currency let us stop this tinkering with it. No government ever yet restored its credit by taking up notes that did not bear interest, and issuing bonds that do bear interest. That is the proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury. Never would he be brought to vote for any such proposition. He (Mr. BROWN) proposed the counter proposition of levying taxes upon the property of the country. He agreed with the President that the debt is the debt of the people. It is growing into frightful proportions, and the time has come to commence its extinguishment. Better undertake to pay now $[illegible] in non-interest bearing notes than $[illegible] in gold after the war.

He proposed to tax Treasury notes about twenty-five per cent., and the man who assessed should collect the tax. To avoid the concealment of the notes, he would appoint a convenient time and place for the notes to be presented. Let the agent take one-fourth as a tax and stamp the other three-fourths. All notes not so stamped should, at the end of three months, cease to be currency. By this plan assessment and collection would be simultaneous, counterfeits would be detected, and what would be left of the currency would be sound. Mr. BROWN further discussed the financial question, and advocated the proposition to make Treasury notes a legal tender.

His next proposition was to prohibit all traffic in gold and silver. Nothing, he said, has contributed so much to the depreciation of our currency, and the traffic should, therefore, be prohibited. He found the power to do this in the necessity of sustaining the public credit. It is absurd to tell him that the framers of a piece of political machinery designed that it should run down like a clock, and none to have the power of winding it up again. Without a strong army and a sound currency, what is the Constitution worth? We are not living under a Constitution which requires us to sacrifice our liberties. If he had taken an oath to support such a Constitution, he would disregard it, because he believed there was no such constitution. He had sworn to support a Constitution which gave to the Government just such powers as would enable it to conduct the war to a successful conclusion.

Lastly, he proposed to declare these laws war measures, and make those violating them amenable to the military courts. He was unwilling to submit legislation upon which hangs the destiny of this Confederacy, to the judgment of every little petty State Judge, who, by his decisions, may turn loose the flood of Yankee despotism to overspread the whole land. He believed that all of the laws he had advocated were absolutely necessary to sustain the country in its imperilled condition. In one State, they might be sustained by the enlightened judgment of the Court. In another, they may be overthrown. If the people violate them, he wouldn't trouble Judge Lynch's Court, but would make punishment follow rapidly upon the heels of the offence. We can't get along in the struggle much longer without resorting to strong measures.

Mr. BROWN said, in conclusion, that unless Congress was prepared to adopt such laws as these, the country would be brought to the eve of destruction. When the spirits of all the long list of martyrs who have fallen in this war and the untold thousands who shall hereafter fall shall cover this Capitol as with a cloud, and demand to know the authors of all this mischief, he, for one, at least, meant to say, "I did not do it; shake not thy gory locks at me."

On motion of Mr. SPARROW, the further consideration of the resolutions was postponed until Wednesday next.

LOSSES IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Our losses by the enemy gaining possession of East Tennessee, says a correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, are incalculable. We are not only deprived of the vast flour mills of that country, which previously supplied the whole army, but also of vast machine shops and depots, which we had extensively organized at Knoxville. Besides this, we are now entirely cut off from the coal, iron and copper mines of that region, which were worth millions to us. The copper rolling mills at Cleveland, which was superintended by Col. [illegible], the Government agent, and which were burnt by the enemy, formerly turned out 6,000 pounds of copper per day. Over three millions of pounds had been delivered to the Government. This was the only copper rolling mill in the country, and which kept us supplied in copper for caps and cannon. This is among the losses by the battle of Chattanooga, which we spoke of as merely resulting in a few thousand men and thirty-eight cannon.

THE MARKET.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 28.

The dullness which [illegible] the local market, and the general indisposition to buy or sell at this particular period, renders a list of quotations unnecessary. It is proper to remark, however, that, so far as indicated by the limited transactions of the past few days, prices have undergone no material change, except of Confederate bonds, which have declined in consequence of the scheme of financial relief projected in the Confederate Congress. The eight per cent. bonds are now quotable at $160 @$[illegible] and interest; the seven per cents. at $[illegible] and interest. The amount of business in securities will continue light until some days after the 1st of January, when the large sums disbursed in the shape of interest and dividends will create a renewed demand for bonds and stocks.

A quantity of silver-plate lately sold at auction by East, Paine & Co., went at $15 ℔ ounce and a little above, according to the workmanship of the articles.

MARKETING.—The demand for Provisions of all kinds has been very brisk since our last report, and the tendency of prices has been downward. The supply of Potatoes and Turnips is abundant, and for these articles there is not very ready sale; but Apples, Onions, Peanuts, &c., are scarce, and sell readily at our last quotations. Onions are not as scarce as they were a short time since.

The demand for flour keeps the stock down to a low point, and holders find no difficulty in selling superfine at $110, and extra at $115 ℔ barrel—some asking more. Corn meal is selling at $13 ℔ bushel—$14@$15 at retail.

Wheat, $20 ℔ bushel; corn, $11; rye, $11; oats, $8. Brown sugar firm, at $2 25@$2 50 ℔ ℔. Sorghum molasses, $20 ℔ gallon. Other groceries unchanged. The market is now better supplied with liquors, and prices have declined. We quote Apple Brandy at $45@$50; Whisky, $65@$75. The demand this week has been active.

Provisions of all kinds have been selling at full rates. Bacon, $3@$3 25 ℔ ℔.; hogs, $2 25; Beef, $[illegible]; Corned Pork, $2 37½@$2 50; Butter, $6 50; Cheese, $4; Venison, $1 75; Poultry, $1 50 ℔ ℔. Tobacco has been quiet.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Bad Condition of the Roads—Reenlistments—"The Rebel Army—'Mosby on the Brain'"—Quietness for the Winter.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Dec. 27, 1863.

The clear, bracing weather of the past few days has given way to a warm, but at the same time, very disagreeable rain-storm, and the roads are again in a shocking condition. The Holiday festivities are pretty much over, as a majority of both officers and men have their time mostly occupied in making preparations to reenlist in the Veteran corps. This involves no small amount of labor, for before the men can take advantage of their furlough for thirty-five days they have to be regularly mustered out of the service and then mustered in again—all of which takes considerable time.

Everything is quiet throughout the army, and in all probability will remain so for some months to come, until another season, in fact, so that the army is, to all intents and purposes, bivouacked for the Winter. Deserters from the rebel army come in daily, but they have little or no news of importance to communicate. LEE'S army is in its old position near Orange Court-house, with an increased force at the fords of Fredericksburgh—only, doubtless, to defend the heights there in case this army should attempt to move in that direction. The rumor that the enemy intends to fall back to the vicinity of Richmond seems to have no foundation whatever, and the best evidence of this is that they have constructed huts for quarters, and withdrawn most all their cavalry from the picket line in front. This they have always done in the Winter time—so as to recruit both horses and men, and have them fresh for the Spring campaign. The same plan might be carried out to advantage with the cavalry in this army. It is very generally believed that the enemy intend to increase their cavalry force to the fullest extent possible during the present Winter, and, next Spring, endeavor to regain their prestige—lost during last Summer and Fall. HAMPTON, it is believed, will supersede STUART in command of the 25,000 cavalry they expect to have when the Spring campaign opens.

A camp in the vicinity of Headquarters was startled out of its propriety, a few nights ago, by the unseemly conduct of a private soldier under the influence of commissary whisky. The officer of the day heard some one screaming murder at the top of his voice, and rushing to the spot indicated by the sound, he found a man laboring under a great excitement who said he had just been killed—inside the camp—by a party of MOSBY'S men. This alarming intelligence caused the officer of the day to promptly send out the reserve guard and search for the intruders. While this was being done, the man who had seen these men was found at Gen. [illegible]'s tent, arousing the sleepers there. He was taken into custody, and upon being examined, it was quite apparent that he was suffering from an overdose of commissary whisky—Mosby on the brain, some call it.

Nine days have elapsed since the guerrillas have made any demonstration upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad—the last being at Pope's Run on Friday of last week. Since that affair, the exposed flank, besides the infantry guard, has been thoroughly patrolled and the guard increased. It is not probable any serious demonstration will again be made during the present Winter, unless commanders are lulled into a state of security not warranted by the position they occupy and the duties marked out for them to perform.

Six companies of the Ninety-third New-York Volunteers, reenlisted as veterans, were paid their bounty money yesterday and to-day, and another company will, it is expected, be paid to-morrow. These companies will leave here on Tuesday or Wednesday, so as to reach New-York City by Thursday morning, and [illegible] by New-Year's Day. E. A. PAUL.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Raid by Wheeler's Rebel Cavalry.

The Rebels Severely Defeated by Col. Long.

DISPATCH FROM MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The following has been received at the Headquarters of the Army:

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 29.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Col. LONG, of the Fourth Ohio cavalry, commanding the Second division of cavalry, reports from Calhoun, Tenn., Dec. 28, that the rebel Gen. WHEELER, with 1,200 or 1,500 cavalry and mounted infantry attacked Col. LAIBOLDT, and captured a supply train from Chattanooga for Knoxville, about 10 this morning at Charleston, on the south bank of the Hiawassee. The train escort had reached the encampment at Charleston last night, and Col. LAIBOLDT'S skirmishers were wholly engaged with the enemy this morning before Col. LONG was apprised of their approach. He immediately moved the small force for duty in his camp, (at the time 150 men) and crossed to Col. LAIBOLDT'S support. The rebels shortly afterward gave way, Col. LONG pursuing them closely. Discovering a portion of their force cut off on the right he charged them with sabres, completely demoralizing and scattering them in great confusion and in every direction. Several of the enemy (number not known) were killed and wounded. One hundred and twenty-one prisoners were captured, including five commissioned officers. The principal column fled and was pursued for five miles on the Dalton road, and when last seen was fleeing precipitately.

Col. LONG'S loss was one man slightly wounded.

The officer in command of the Courier Station at Cleveland also reports that he was attacked early this morning, Dec. 28, by a force of one hundred rebels. He drove them off, however.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

GEN. KELLEY'S DEPARTMENT.

A Rebel Force Moving Down the Shenandoah Valley—Deserters and the Amnesty Proclamation.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1863.

Gen. KELLEY has received information from Gen. SULLIVAN—the latter getting it from nine deserters just from the Shenandoah Valley—that the rebel Gen. EARLY, with nine thousand men, is between New-Market and Mount Jackson. Gen. ROSSER also has seven hundred rebel troops and Gen. IMBODEN fifteen hundred men.

There is great dissatisfaction among the rebels, and the deserters heard of the President's Proclamation, &c., with surprise and hastened to come in. They declare that if the Proclamation could be distributed freely among the rebel troops thousands would at once enter our lines. They say the Proclamation is kept from the men although the officers have received it.

Gen. KELLEY is anxious that Gen. EARLY should extend his march towards Harper's Ferry, or Martinsburgh, as Gen. KELLEY has made full preparations to give him a suitable reception.

MEXICO.

Morelia Occupied by the French Troops—Juarez and his Ministers gone to Durango—The Proposed Mexican Monarchy—A New Difficulty in the way.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The French paper of this city has received news from the City of Mexico to the 7th inst.

The French troops entered Morelia on the 30th of November, without opposition.

Gen. BAZAINE had occupied Acambaro.

Gen. BAZAINE was at Celaya, where Gen. COMONFORT was assassinated.

Gen. MEJIA occupied San Miguel.

JUAREZ and his ministers are said to have left for Durango.

Gen. BAZAINE had concentrated 12,000 French troops at Celaya, and Gen. DOUAY was at Salamanca, 10 leagues from Guanajuato.

It is stated that the Governments of Holland and of Spain have recognized the new Mexican Government.

Gen. NEGRETE has succeeded Gen. COMONFORT as Minister of War to JUAREZ.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The following was received *via* Galway, not through our agent, and brought here by the *Adriatic*:

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the Archduke MAXIMILIAN considered the recognition by the Washington Government of the new Mexican Monarchy as indispensable to his acceptance of the throne.

The proposal was formally made by the French Government to President LINCOLN'S Cabinet. A dispatch from Washington in reply was to the effect that the American Republic would never tolerate, much less recognize, a monarchy established at their very doors.

It is supposed that this will decide the Archduke to abandon the idea of accepting the throne of Mexico.

The Fifth Vermont Regiment.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The Fifth Vermont regiment, which is the first New-England regiment that has reenlisted for three years, arrived here to-day, and was received with the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. The regiment, which numbers 320 men, was escorted to the Town Hall by the Third Vermont battery. Many distinguished citizens, several Provost-Marshals of the State, and Gen. PITKIN, Assistant Provost-Marshal General, participated in the reception.

Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The agent reports the sale of $1,747,400 in five-twenties on Wednesday. The deliveries of bonds are being made from December 1, inclusive.

BATTLE RECORD FOR 1863.

Chronological Table of the Events of the Year.

Our Victories and Defeats by Land and Sea.

The Great Battles and Events of the Year.

JANUARY.

1.—THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, DECLARING SLAVES IN THE INSURRECTIONARY STATES AND DISTRICTS FOREVER AND HENCEFORWARD FREE, issued.... The battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., commenced Dec. 31, 1862, continued. The engagement opened at dawn by Gen. ROSECRANS. The battle was hotly contested, and the losses great on both sides.... The rebel guerrilla MORGAN defeated in Kentucky.... Emancipation Jubilee of the negroes at Hilton Head, S. C.... The rebel Gen. FORREST defeated at Hunt's Cross Roads, Tenn., by Gen. SULLIVAN.... Galveston, Texas, recaptured by the rebels, who also took the steamer *Harriet Lane*. The steamer *Westfield* was blown up by its commander to prevent it from falling into the hands of the rebels.... Gen. BUTLER and Staff arrived in New-York City from New-Orleans.... Charges preferred against the New-York Police Commissioners for illegal action in making arrests for treason, &c.

2.—Battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., continued, the rebels being repulsed in an attack on our left wing.... Gen. SHERMAN'S force, operating against Vicksburgh, was withdrawn from the Yazoo River.... Dumfries entered by STUART'S cavalry, who captured some public stores, &c.... Gen. BURNSIDE returned to the Army of the Potomac from Washington.

3.—The rebels retreated from the battle-field of Murfreesboro.... Gov. SEYMOUR, of New-York, appointed this day for the trial of the New-York Police Commissioners.... Arrest of ISAAC N. COOK, in Cincinnati, as a defaulting Paymaster.... Arrival in New-York of a cavalry company from California.... Our forces at Moorefield, West Va., attacked.... The boat containing a missing portion of the *Monitor's* crew picked up on Hatteras Shoals.... Department of the East, including the New-England States and the State of New-York, created, and Gen. JOHN E. WOOL assigned to its command.

5.—Murfreesboro, Tenn., occupied by a National force.... J. P. USHER, of Indiana, nominated as Secretary of the Interior.... Gen. MILROY, in Western Virginia, issued a proclamation notifying the people of Winchester and neighborhood of the provisions of the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

6.—Gen. CARTER'S Union force reached Manchester, Ky., on its return from a raid into East Tennessee, where they destroyed bridges and took a number of prisoners.

7.—Successful reconnoissance of Union troops from Yorktown in the neighborhood of West Point, Va.

8.—Springfield, Mo., attacked by the rebels.... Rebel camp at Ruccoon's Hills, near Fort Pillow, surprised.... Steamer *Mussulman* burned by guerrillas near Memphis, Tenn.

9.—Order issued by Gen. HALLECK, thanking Gen. ROSECRANS and his army for the victory of Murfreesboro.... Return of the reconnoitering expedition from West Point, Va., to Fort Monroe.... The rebels repulsed at Providence Church, on the Blackwater, Va.

10.—Cavalry skirmish at Catlett's Station, Va.... Battle at Arkansas Post commenced.... English steamer *Rising Dawn* captured.... Brig *J. P. Ellicott* captured by the privateer *Retribution*.

11.—Fort Hindman and Arkansas, forts on the Arkansas River, surrendered by the rebels.... Fight at Huntsville, Mo.... Union gunboat *Hatteras* sunk by the *Alabama*, on the coast of Texas.... Gen. WEITZEL crossed Berwick Bay and attacked the rebel gunboat *Cotton* in the Bayou Teche.

12.—Gen. JOHN E. WOOL assumed command of the Department of the East headquarters at New-York City.... JEFF. DAVIS' Message sent to the rebel Congress.... Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND congratulated his army on the capture of Arkansas Post.

13.—Peace resolutions introduced into the New-Jersey Legislature.

14. Col. JAMES W. WALL elected United States Senator from New-Jersey.... Engagement at the Bayou Teche, La.... Lieut.-Commander (Union) THOS. MCKEAN BUCHANAN killed.

15.—Union gunboat *Columbia* destroyed by rebels near Wilmington, N. C.

16.—Rebel privateer *Oreto* ran the blockade out of Mobile.

17.—Steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at Fortress Monroe after an unsuccessful cruise after the *Alabama*.... Rebel privateer *Oreto* destroyed the brig *Estelle*.

18.—Gen. HUNTER arrived at Hilton Head to take command of the Department of the South.... A large fleet sailed from Napoleon and Memphis for Young's Point and Milliken's Bend, near Vicksburgh, on this and the following days.

20.—Gen BURNSIDE announced to the Army of the Potomac that it was about to meet the enemy again.... Gen. HUNTER assumed command of the Department of the South.... The rebel privateer *Alabama* arrived at Jamaica.

21.—The expedition under Gen. GRANT, from Napoleon, arrived at Young's Point, nine miles from Vicksburgh.... Engagement near Sabine Pass, Galveston, Texas.... Gunboat *Morning Light* and the bark *Velocity*, captured by the rebels off Sabine Pass, Texas.

24.—Gen. BURNSIDE relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and the command assigned to Gen. HOOKER.

25.—Cars on the railroad, between Nashville and Franklin, Tenn., destroyed by rebels.... The iron-clad *Montauk* arrived off Fort McAllister, Ga.

26.—Gen. BURNSIDE turned over the command of the Army of the Potomac to Gen. HOOKER.... Gen. HOOKER, in general orders, assumed command.... Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN, having been relieved of his command in the Army of the Potomac, took leave of his division.... Gen. SUMNER relieved of his command.... Bark *Golden Rule* burned by the *Alabama*.... Ship *Washington* captured by the *Alabama*.

27.—Gen. HOOKER visited Washington.... THURLOW WEED took leave of the Albany *Evening Journal*.... Cavalry skirmish at Middleburgh, Va.... Gen. BURNSIDE arrived in New-York.... A. D. BOILEAU, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, arrested by order of the Government.... Bombardment of Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee River, Ga., by the *Montauk*.... Brig *Chastelaine* burned by the *Alabama*.

29.—Excitement in Philadelphia over the arrest of the editor of the *Evening Journal*.... Charge of Judge LUDLOW to the Grand Jury on the subject.... English steamer *Princess Royal* captured off Charleston, S. C.

30.—Victory of Gen. CORCORAN over the rebel Gen. ROGER A. PRYOR'S force near the Blackwater, the engagement being called the Battle of the Deserted House.... Union gunboat *Isaac Smith*, captured by the rebels in the Stono River, S. C.

31.—The fleet blockading Charleston, S. C., attacked by the rebel iron-clads *Chicora* and *Palmetto State*.... Gen. BEAUREGARD and Flag-Officer D. N. INGRAHAM (rebel), formally declared by proclamation that the blockade of Charleston, S. C., was raised.... Union gunboat *Mercedita* surrendered.... J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State of the Confederate States, gave official notice that the blockade was broken.... Schooner *Hanover* destroyed by the *Retribution*.

FEBRUARY.

1.—Franklin, Tenn., occupied by Federal forces.... A. J. BOILEAU, editor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, released from Fort McHenry.... Fort McAllister, Ga., again attacked.... Gunboat *New Era* attacked Island No. 10.

2.—A bill providing for the employment of negro soldiers passed the United States House of Representatives.... Rebel camp at Middletown, Tenn., surprised.... Department of Washington, under command of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, constituted.... The Union ram *Queen of the West* ran past the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh, and attacked the rebel steamer *City of Vicksburgh*.

3.—The rebels repulsed in an attack on our forces at Dover, Tenn., by Union gunboats.... Fort Donelson, Tenn., invested by the rebels.

4.—Engagement at Fort McAllister, Ga.

5.—Our forces repulsed a rebel attack on Fort Donelson, Tenn.... Union ram *Queen of the West* returned from her expedition past the batteries of Vicksburgh, having destroyed three rebel transports and an immense quantity of rebel stores.

6.—Raid of Union cavalry to Middleburgh and Aldie, Va.

7.—Reconnoissance from the right wing of the Army of the Potomac.... Engagement near Williamsburgh, Va.

8.—Our forces entered Lebanon, Tenn., capturing a number of rebels.

9.—Collision between the transport *North Star* and the steamer *Ella Warley* near Sandy Hook.... Reconnoitering expedition, under Col. WYNDHAM, left Centreville, Va.

10.—Gen. ROSECRANS issued an order declaring that all rebel soldiers found in National uniforms should not be treated as prisoners of war, or receive quarter in battle.... Official denial that the blockade at Charleston, S. C., had been raised.

11.—Secretary SEWARD transmitted to the Senate a communication relative to the visit of the French Minister to Richmond.

12.—Passage of the National Currency bill by the Senate.... Slight skirmish near Smithfield, Va.... Great fire at Norfolk, Va.... Ship *Jacob Bell*, from China, captured and burned by the *Florida*.... Rebel fort on Pelican Island, near Galveston, Texas, shelled by the *Brooklyn*.

13.—A Court of Inquiry, relative to cotton and other traffic on the Mississippi River, instituted.... Skirmish near Bolivar, Tenn.... Gunboat *Indianola* ran the blockade at Vicksburgh.

15.—Slight skirmish near Nolinsville, Ky.

16.—The Conscription bill passed by the United States Senate.... Brig.-Gen. THOS. G. STEVENSON placed in arrest by Gen. HUNTER, at Port Royal, for objecting to fight in company with negroes.

18.—Gen. BEAUREGARD issued a proclamation announcing that an attack on Charleston and Savannah would probably soon be made.... Bombardment of Vicksburgh, Miss.

19.—Brig *Emily Fisher* captured and bonded by the privateer *Retribution*.

20.—The National Currency Bill passed the House of Representatives.... United States steamer *Alabama* left St. Thomas in search of the *Florida*.... The *Vanderbilt* left St. Thomas on a cruise for privateers.

21.—The pirate *Alabama* burned the bark *Olive Jane*.

22.—Richmond, Ky., occupied by rebel cavalry.... Tuscumbia, Ala., reached by a Union cavalry force.... Ship *Golden Eagle* destroyed by the *Alabama*.

23.—Bill authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus passed by the United States Senate.

24.—The iron-clad gunboat *Indianola* captured by the rebels near Vicksburgh.... Some shells thrown into Galveston, Texas, by the *Brooklyn*.

25.—Cavalry skirmish at Piedanta Farm, Va.... Cavalry fight near Strasburgh, Va. Our forces defeated.... Privateer *Retribution* arrived at Nassau.... Capture of the Anglo-rebel steamer *Peterhoff* by the *Vanderbilt*, near St. Thomas.... An expedition through Yazoo Pass, near Vicksburgh, left Moon Lake.

26.—Death of Col. D. D. TOMPKINS.

27.—Col. WYNDHAM'S cavalry left Centreville, Va., on a reconnoissance, afterward reaching Falmouth, Va.... Brig.-Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, having resigned his commission, took leave of his corps of the Army of the Potomac.... JEFF. DAVIS issued a proclamation appointing March 27 as Fast Day in the Confederate States.... Gen. STEVENSON released from arrest by Gen. HUNTER.... Three Anglo-rebel steamers, the *Georgiana*, the *Britannia* and the *Gertrude*, arrived at Nassau.... A sham monitor sent by Admiral PORTER past the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh.... Schooner *Palmetto* captured by the *Alabama*.

28.—President LINCOLN called an extra session of the Senate.... Col. WYNDHAM'S cavalry arrived at Falmouth, Va.... The rebel steamer *Nashville* destroyed by the *Montauk* in Ogeechee River, Ga.... The Yazoo Pass expedition reached the Coldwater River, twelve miles from Moon Lake, through Yazoo Pass.

MARCH.

1.—Rebels defeated at Bradyville, Tenn.

2.—Ship *John A. Park* captured and burned by the *Alabama*.

3.—Act amendatory to the Tax Law passed both Houses of Congress, as amended by a Conference Committee.... An expedition left Belle Plain, Va., for Northumberland County, Va.... Gunboat *Indianola* destroyed by the rebels.

4.—Congress adjourned.... Skirmish near Franklin, Tenn.... Skirmish at "Skeet," N. C.

5.—Severe engagement near Springville, Tenn.... Brig.-Gen. H. M. NAGLEE relieved of his command by Gen. HUNTER.... Gen. HALLECK addressed a letter to Gen. ROSECRANS, relative to the treatment of disloyal persons.... Col. COLBURN'S force (Union) captured at Thompson's Station, Tenn.

7.—The Union expedition into Northumberland County, Va., returned to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac from a very successful reconnoitering expedition, during which large captures of provisions, &c., were made.... Cavalry engagement at Unionville, Tenn., near Murfreesboro.... The Yazoo Pass expedition arrived in the Tallahatchie.

8.—Schooner *Enterprise* captured off the coast of Florida.

9.—The rebels entered Fairfax Court House, Va., and captured Brig.-Gen. E. H. STOUGHTON and his guard.... Anglo-rebel steamer *Douro* captured by the *Quaker City*.

10.—President LINCOLN issued a Proclamation ordering soldiers absent from their regiments to return immediately.... Skirmishing at Rutherford's Creek, near Columbia, Tenn.... Gen. VAN DORN'S force retreated toward Shelbyville, Tenn.... Rebel steamer *Parallel* burned on the Tallahatchie.

12.—Successful rebel raid to Hilton Head Island, S. C., in the night.... Gunboat *Chillicothe* attacked at the town of Greenwood, near Vicksburgh.

13.—The rebels attacked Newbern, N. C.... Fight between the Union gunboat *Chillicothe* and the rebel Fort Pemberton, near Vicksburgh, at the mouth of the Tallahatchie River.... Affair at Deep Gully, N. C., between Union and rebel forces.... VAN DORN'S forces escape from before Gen. ROSECRANS at Duck River, Tenn.

14.—Port Hudson attacked by Admiral FARRAGUT.... The steamer *Mississippi* ran aground, and was burned.... Gen. FITZHUGH LEE made an advance on our lines at Gloucester, Va., but retired on learning that we had been reinforced.... Engagement at Deep Gully, N. C., continued.... Ship *Punjaub* captured by the *Alabama*.

15.—Schooner *Chapman* taken possession of by [illegible]

San Francisco as privateer....The *Jefferson* newspaper office destroyed at Richmond, Ind.

16—Great Union meeting in Brooklyn....Gen. Rosecrans reported the exploits of his cavalry....Water admitted into the canal at Lake Providence, near Vicksburgh.

17.—Col. James B. Fry appointed Provost-Marshal-General....Spirited fighting on the Blackwater—unsuccessful attempt to carry the rebel breastworks....Brilliant cavalry fight at Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock....Steamer *Calypso* arrived at Charleston, S. C., having run the blockade.

19.—The rebel cavalry crossed Duck River, advancing toward Franklin, Tenn., but were driven back by Union cavalry....Rebel guerrillas attacked a railroad train near Richland, Ky....Anglo-rebel steamer *Georgiana* ran ashore near Charleston.

20.—Engagement at Milton, Tenn....Two of Commodore Farragut's vessels arrived at the mouth of the canal opposite Vicksburgh....Fight at Auburn, Tenn.

21.—Steamer *Nicholas I.* captured off Wilmington, N. C....Steamer *Aries* captured off Charleston....*Death of Gen. E. V. Sumner.*

22.—Gen. Wool, commanding the Department of the East, issued an order relative to deserters....Capture of Mount Sterling, Ky., by rebels, who burned the town....Steamer *Granite City* captured off the Bahamas....Steamer *Bio Bio* burned at New-Orleans.

23.—Our pickets at Chantilly attacked....A portion of Pensacola, Fla., destroyed by Union troops.

24.—Capture of a guerrilla party near Stafford Court-house, Va....Our fleet commenced entering the Yazoo Pass near Vicksburgh.

25.—Capture of Union troops at Brentwood, Tenn....Union rams *Lancaster* and *Switzerland* attempted to run past the batteries at Vicksburgh, the former being sunk and the latter captured....Jeff. Davis signed a bill for the impressment of property.

26.—Skirmish near Camp Dick Robinson, Ky....Orange Grove, Fla., occupied by a Union regiment of colored soldiers.

27.—Fast day in the Confederate States....Deserter shot at Indianapolis, Ind....Arrest of the rebel Col. Talcott in New-York....Palatka, Fla., occupied by a Union regiment of colored troops....Admiral Farragut engaged the rebel batteries at Warrenton, three miles below Vicksburgh....Bark *Lapwing* and *M. J. Colcord* taken by the *Florida*....United States troops landed at Cole's Island near Charleston, S. C....Bombardment of Fort Pemberton, Vicksburgh, commenced.

28.—Danville, Ky., recaptured by Union troops....A Union train captured between Memphis, Tenn., and Grand Junction....Cole's Island, nine miles from Charleston, S. C., taken possession of by Union troops....Steamer *Aries* captured running the blockade at Charleston, S. C....Union gunboat *Diana* captured by rebels in Louisiana....Our pickets at Washington, N. C., driven in....Our fleet reached the Coldwater River, near Vicksburgh, by the Yazoo Pass.

29.—Williamsburgh, Va., attacked by the rebels.

30.—Point Pleasant, Va., captured by rebels, but subsequently recaptured....Commencement of the investment of Washington, N. C....Richmond, near Vicksburgh, taken possession of by our forces.

31.—Great Union meeting in Washington....Sharp battle near Somerset, Ky.—the rebels defeated....Jacksonville, Fla., evacuated by Union troops, the town having been burned by them....Union gunboat *St. Clair* attacked by the rebels on the Cumberland....Woods near Washington, N. C., shelled by Union gunboats....The rebels opened fire on the fort back of Washington, N. C., the place being closely invested by the rebels....The rebel batteries at Grand Gulf on the Mississippi attacked....Schooner *Antelope* captured off Charleston, S. C.

APRIL.

1.—Sharp cavalry fight at Broad Run, Va., near Drainesville, Va.

2.—Grand reception of Gen. Butler at the New-York Academy of Music....Rebel attack on our iron-clads at Tuscumbia, Ala....Serious bread riot in Richmond, Va. A large number of women attacked the storehouses.

3.—The rebel Gen. Morgan defeated at Liberty, Tenn.

4.—Gen. McClellan's report of his campaign, dated Oct. 15, 1862, made public....Town of Palmyra, on the Cumberland, destroyed by our forces, in retaliation for the attack on the gunboat *St. Clair*....The rebels repulsed at Woodbury, Tenn....The Yazoo Pass expedition operating against Vicksburgh, returning, left Fort Greenwood.

5.—A force left Newbern, N. C., to rescue Gen. Foster's army besieged at Washington, N. C....Iron-clad fleet arrived at Charleston Bar.

6.—Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War made public....Gen. Mitchell dashed into a rebel camp at Green Hill, Tenn....Visit of the President and his family to the Army of the Potomac....The expedition against Charleston, S. C., started for that city.

7.—Attack on Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, by our Monitors, and our Forces Repulsed....An additional force left Newbern, N. C., to aid Gen. Foster at Washington, N. C.

8.—The Army of the Potomac reviewed by the President....The *Keokuk*, monitor, sank in Charleston harbor from the shots received in bombarding Fort Sumter....Arrival of the Yazoo Pass expedition, operating against Vicksburgh, at Helena, Ark....Ship *Morning Star* captured by the *Alabama*.

9.—Fight at Blount's Bridge, N. C., and at Koff's Mills, N. C.

10.—Gen. Granger attacked by the rebel Van Dorn's army at Franklin, Tenn....A passenger train near Lavergne, Tenn., attacked by a rebel force....Address of Jeff. Davis to the rebel States issued.

11.—Great meeting in New-York in commemoration of the attack on Fort Sumter in 1861....Skirmishing at Williamsburgh, Va.

12.—Col. E. A. Kimball killed by Gen. Corcoran....Battle between Gen. Banks' army and the rebels in the Teche country, La....Steamer *Stonewall Jackson* destroyed off Charleston. Our iron-clads left Charleston Harbor.

13.—Riot between black and white laborers in South street, N. Y....The rebels evacuated their works at Centreville, La., in the night....The fighting in the Teche country, Louisiana, continued.

14.—Fight near Suffolk, Va....Aid reached Gen. Foster, at Washington, N. C....Repulse of the rebels in the Nansemond River, Va....The ram *Queen of the West* recaptured from the rebels in Grand Lake, La....The final action between Gen. Banks' army and the rebels in the Teche country....Fight at Kelly's Ford, near Fredericksburgh.

15.—A rebel battery near Suffolk, Va., silenced....Gen. Foster arrived at Newbern, N. C., from Washington, N. C., where his army was besieged.

16.—Federal Gunboats Benton, Tuscumbia, Lafayette, Pittsburgh, Carondelet, Gen. Price and three transports ran past the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh in the night.

17.—Engagement at Vermillion Bayou, La., resulting in success for our troops....Col. Grierson started on his great cavalry expedition for Baton Rouge, La.

18.—Fayetteville, Ark., attacked by the rebels, who were repulsed....Skirmish near Cecline, Tenn....Fighting near Memphis, Tenn....Steamer *St. John's* captured off Charleston, S. C.

19.—Rebel battery at the West Branch, Nansemond River, near Suffolk, Va., captured....Our forces landed at Eastport....Sloop *Neptune* captured off Charleston, S. C....Steamer *Nersessee*(?) destroyed off Charleston.

20.—Great mass meeting in New-York in commemoration of the grand uprising of the people in 1861....Opelousas and Washington, La., occupied by Gen. Banks....Rebel fort at Butte à la Rose, La., captured.

21.—Visit of Gen. Halleck to Suffolk, Va.

22.—McMinnville, Tenn., taken by our troops, and the rebel stores there destroyed....Tompkinsville, Ky., destroyed by our troops....A large force with gunboats ran past the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh....Union raid on Middleton, Tenn.

23.—Gen. Hunter addressed a letter to Jeff. Davis, threatening retaliation for the execution of negro soldiers and their officers.

25.—Tuscumbia, Ala., occupied by our cavalry....Ship *Dictator* destroyed by the *Georgia*.

26.—The rebels at Cape Girardeau, Mo., routed....Schooner *Clarinda*, blockade runner, captured.

27.—Scouting expedition under Gen. Stahl left Fairfax Court-house, Va....Fighting near Kinston, N. C....Stoneman's cavalry expedition left Warrenton Junction, Va....U. S. sloop-of-war *Preble* destroyed by fire.

28.—Skirmish near Kinston, N. C., continued....Stoneman's cavalry crossed the Rappahannock at Kelley's Ford.

29.—The Rappahannock crossed by Gen. Hooker at Kelley's Ford in the advance upon Fredericksburgh....Attack on the rebel batteries at Grand Gulf, Miss....Haines' Bluff, near Vicksburgh, bombarded....Orange Springs reached by Gen. Stoneman's cavalry....Louisa Court-house, Va., reached by Stoneman's cavalry in the night....Ship *Oneida* destroyed by the *Florida*. The bark *Henrietta* also destroyed.

30.—Fast day in the Union States....Chancellorsville, Va., occupied by Gen. Hooker's army....Withdrawal of the rebel Gen. Longstreet's army from the south side of the James River commenced....Cavalry fight at Dayton's Gap, Ala....Gen. Grant's army landed at Bruinsburg, Miss.

MAY.

1.—Battle of Chancellorsville Commenced....Cavalry engagement at Blountsville, Ala....Battle of Thompson's Hills, Miss., or Port Gibson....Port Gibson occupied.

2.—*Battle of Chancellorsville continued*....Culpepper Court-house, Va., fell in our hands....Big Black River, Miss., reached by our forces....Col. Grierson's Cavalry Force reached Baton Rouge, La., from Tennessee.

3.—Battle of Chancellorsville, Va., continued. Terrific fighting. The Chancellor mansion shelled and burned by the rebels. Gen. Berry killed. "Stonewall" Jackson mortally wounded. Attack on Fredericksburgh by Gen. Sedgwick. Storming of Mary's Hill....Great panic in Richmond, Va., on the approach of Stoneman's cavalry....Columbia, Va., on the James River, reached by our cavalry, who destroyed the canal there. Goochland, Va., visited by our cavalry....Fight near Suffolk, Va....Fighting near Warrenton Junction, Va....Capture of Grand Gulf, Miss., by Admiral Porter's fleet....Battle of Salem Heights, near Fredericksburgh, Va....Beaver Dam, Ashland and Hanover Court-house, Va., reached by Gen. Stoneman's cavalry....Capture of newspaper correspondents running past the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh....Col. Kilpatrick's cavalry left Louisa Court-house, Va....Capture of Col. Streight's Union cavalry, near Rome, Ga.

4.—Panic in Richmond, Va., on the approach of Stoneman's cavalry....Stoneman's Cavalry within two miles of Richmond, Va....He reached Chickahominy Bridge....Hungary, Va., reached by Col. Kilpatrick. Meadow Bridge, on the Chickahominy, destroyed by Col. Kilpatrick....Schooner *Juniper*, blockade-runner, captured.

5.—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham arrested at Dayton, Ohio, for treason....Riot and attempt to rescue him at Dayton....Return of the Army of the Potomac from Chancellorsville, across the Rappahannock, commenced....Col. Kilpatrick surprised some rebel cavalry at Aylett's, Va....The Governor of Mississippi called on the people of the State to arouse for its defence.

6.—Trial of Vallandigham at Cincinnati commenced....Return of the Army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock continued. Gen. Hooker issued an address to his army in respect to the battles at Chancellorsville....Severe battle at Clinton, Miss....Steamer *Eugenie* captured off Mobile Bay, by a Union gunboat....Battle of Fourteen-Mile Creek, near Vicksburgh.

7.—President Lincoln and Gen. Halleck visited the Army of the Potomac at Falmouth, Va....Arrival of Col. Kilpatrick, with a force of cavalry, at Gloucester Point, Va....Death of Gen. Whipple....Trial of C. L. Vallandigham concluded....West Point, Va., occupied by our forces....Bridges, &c., near White House, Va., destroyed by our troops....Gen. Lee issued a congratulatory address to his army....Steamer *Cherokee* captured off Charleston, S. C.

8.—Proclamation of President Lincoln in relation to the draft, defining the duties of persons of foreign birth....Gen. T. F. Meagher resigned his commission....Gen. Banks reached Alexandria, La., having captured in his expedition 2,000 prisoners, 20 pieces of artillery, 2 transports, and a large amount of property.

9.—Rebel guerrillas attacked at Horseshoe Bend, on the Cumberland River, Tenn....Schooner *Sea Lion* captured off Mobile Bay.

10.—Death of Stonewall Jackson.

12.—Union victory at Raymond, Miss.

13.—The rebels defeated at Mississippi Springs, Miss....Gen. Joe Johnston arrived at Jackson, Miss....A large amount of rebel property destroyed at Yazoo City....Schooner *A. J. Hodge* captured....Ship *Crown Point* burned by the *Florida*.

14.—Jackson, Miss., taken by Gen. Grant....Resignation of Gen. Thos. F. Meagher accepted....Schooner *Sea Bird* captured....Clinton, Miss., occupied by our troops.

15.—Capture of a company of United States cavalry at Charlestown, Md....Destruction of rebel stores at York River, Va....Fight at Carrsville, Va....Jackson, Miss.—evacuation of by Union troops commenced....British brigantine *Comet* captured....Ship *Byzantium* burned by the *Tacony*.

16.—Recapture of the cavalry taken by the rebels at Charlestown, Md....Rebels under Gen. Pemberton defeated at Edward's Station, Miss....Great Battle at Baker's Creek, near Vicksburgh, called the Battle of Champion's Hill....Engagement at Berry's Ferry, Va.

17.—Steamer *Cuba* pursued and destroyed, and schooner *Hunter* captured....Battle of Big Black River Bridge, Miss.

18.—Meeting to express sympathy with Vallandigham held in New-York....Vallandigham sentenced to confinement in Fort Warren....Union victory on the Big Black River, Miss....Capture of Haines' Bluff, near Vicksburgh, by Admiral Porter....Schooner *Isabel* destroyed off Mobile Bay....Schooner *Ripple* captured off Mobile Bay.

19.—Gen. Meagher took leave of his troops....Richmond, Mo., sacked by guerrillas....Vicksburgh fortifications assaulted....Blockade runner steamer *Union* captured.

20.—Steamer *Stono*, late United States gunboat *Isaac Smith*, destroyed off Charleston....Bark *Goodspeed* destroyed by the *Tacony*....Vicksburgh invested.

21.—Assault on the rebel works at Vicksburgh, Miss. Our forces repulsed with severe loss.

22.—The sentence of Vallandigham changed to banishment....Blockade runner *Eagle* captured....Assault on Vicksburgh continued....Battle at Gum Swamp, N. C....Engagement at Port Hudson Plains.

23.—Battle at Gum Swamp, N. C., continued....Junction of Gen. Banks' forces with those of Gen. Augur at Bayou Sara.

24.—Capture of schooners *Gen. Prim* and *Rapid* and sloops *Jane*, *Adelic* and *Bright*.

27.—Presentation of Kearney medals to the Third army corps....Rebels defeated at Florence, Ala....Attack on Port Hudson commenced....Union gunboat *Cincinnati* sunk by rebel batteries at Vicksburgh.

28.—Attack on Port Hudson continued. Our forces repulsed....Blockade runner *Victoria* captured.

29.—Skirmish near Thoroughfare Gap, Va....Gen. Kilpatrick left Yorktown on a raid up the Peninsula, which resulted very successfully.

30.—Attack on a train of cars near Catlett's Station, Va., by Mosby's rebel cavalry....Mosby's force defeated near Greenwich, Va....Train of cars destroyed near Kettle Run, Va.

31.—Skirmishing near Monticello, Ky....Schooner *Echo* captured.

JUNE.

1.—Meeting of sympathizers with Vallandigham at Philadelphia....James Island evacuated by the Union troops.

2.—Gen. Burnside suppressed the circulation of the New-York *World* and Chicago *Times* in his department.

3.—Great Peace meeting in New-York....Gen. Lee broke up camp at Fredericksburgh, Va.

4.—Our force at Franklin, Tenn., attacked....Gen. Burnside revoked his order suppressing the New-York *World* and Chicago *Times*, by order of the President....Departure of an expedition into King William County, Va., from Yorktown, which was highly successful in its results....Brisk fight at Satartia, on the Yazoo.

6.—Bark *Whistling Wind* destroyed by a privateer....Rebels attacked Milliken's Bend and Young's Point, near Vicksburgh, but were repulsed....Shawneetown, Kan., destroyed by guerrillas.

7.—Battle of Milliken's Bend concluded.

9.—Severe cavalry engagement at Brandy Station or Beverly's Ford, Va., on the Rappahannock....The rebels driven from Monticello, Ky....Departments of the Monongahela and Susquehanna created....Execution of two spies by Gen. Rosecrans.

10.—The draft in Indiana resisted....Engagement near Monticello, Ky....Lake Providence attacked by rebels and successfully defended by negro troops....The *Havelock* sunk off Charleston bar.

11.—C. L. Vallandigham nominated for Governor of Ohio....Darien, Ga., destroyed by our forces....The *Herald* destroyed by Union gunboats, Charleston Harbor....Steamer *Calypso* captured....Gen. Halleck directed the Garrisons at Martinsburgh and Winchester, Va., to retire to Harper's Ferry....Triune, Tenn., attacked by the rebels.

12.—Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, issued a proclamation calling for volunteers to repel the anticipated invasion of that State by the rebels....Gen. Couch assumed command of the Department of the Susquehanna....President Lincoln addressed a letter to Erastus Corning and others, in relation to the arrest of Vallandigham, &c....Gen. Hunter left the Department of the South....Gen. Q. A. Gillmore assumed command....Brisk engagement between Union batteries on Folly Island and the rebel batteries on Morris Island, Charleston Harbor.

13.—Town of Eunice, near Vicksburgh, destroyed by our gunboats....Winchester, Va., attacked and its armament and a part of its garrison captured.

14.—Skirmish at State Creek, Ky....Berryville and Martinsburgh occupied by the rebels....The Army of the Potomac left Falmouth for Pennsylvania in Pursuit of Lee....Port Hudson assaulted—our forces repulsed with heavy loss....Gen. Rosecrans commenced a forward movement.

15.—The President called for 100,000 volunteers to repel the invasion of Pennsylvania....Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, called on the people of the State to enroll themselves for its defence....Chambersburgh, Penn., occupied by the rebels. Winchester, Va., evacuated by Gen. Milroy, at 1 o'clock, A. M., after which he was pursued and engaged in a severe battle.

16.—Harper's Ferry reached by Milroy's army....Gov. Curtin appealed to the people of Philadelphia to rise....Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, called for volunteers to repel the invasion of Pennsylvania....Harper's Ferry invested and attacked. Our forces retired to Maryland Heights and shelled the rebels out....Brig *Umpire* captured by the *Tacony*....Gen. Meagher tendered the hospitalities of New-York City.

17.—Great excitement over the invasion of Pennsylvania....Spirited cavalry engagement at Aldie, Va....Draft in Ohio resisted....Capture of the rebel steamer *Atlanta*, late the *Fingal*, near Savannah, Ga.

19.—The rebels crossed the Ohio River into Indiana....Skirmish at Orleans, Ind.

20.—Ship *Isaac Webb* captured and bonded by the *Tacony*....Frederick, Md., occupied by the rebels.

21.—Great cavalry engagement near Middleburgh and Upperville, Va....The rebels driven from Frederick, Md.

22.—Millerstown, eight miles from Gettysburgh, Penn., occupied by the rebels....Greencastle reoccupied by the rebels. The portion of Ewell's corps which had not yet arrived in Pennsylvania crossed the Potomac and moved up the valley....The rebels driven from Cumberland, Md....Brashear City, La., captured by the rebels.

23.—Chambersburgh, Penn., reoccupied by the rebels.

24.—Shippensburgh, Penn., reached by a portion of the rebel army....Severe skirmish of Gen. Rosecrans' army at Hoover's Gap, Tenn., successful to our arms in its results....The rebels driven from Liberty Gap, near Murfreesboro....Heavy skirmishing near Murfreesboro, Tenn....The main body of Lee's army entered Maryland, crossing the Potomac at Sheppardstown and Williamsport, instead of east of the Blue Ridge, as had been the intention.

25.—Fairfax Court-house, Va., occupied by the rebels....Skirmish at Marysville, Penn., near Harrisburgh....Another engagement at Liberty Gap, Tenn....An expedition left West Point, Va., for the interior....Destruction of one of the rebel forts at Vicksburgh by the explosion of one of our mines....Ship *Constitution* captured by the privateer *Georgia*....The Union army crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry....Gen. Rosecrans resumed his march.

26.—Gettysburgh, Penn., occupied by the rebels....Gov. Curtin issued another proclamation to the people of Pennsylvania....Rebel privateer *Archer* (with the crew of the *Tacony*) entered Portland harbor, and captured the revenue cutter *Caleb Cushing*, which enterprise resulted in the capture of the *Archer*....White House, Va., occupied by our troops.

27.—The advance of Gen. Rosecrans' army arrived at Manchester, Tenn....Kingston, Penn., occupied by the rebels....York, Penn., also occupied....Chambersburgh, Penn., occupied by the divisions of the rebel army under Gens. Longstreet and Hill....The whole rebel army consisting of 90,000 infantry, upward of 10,000 cavalry and 4,000 or 5,000 artillery.

28.—Gen. Hooker relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac and Gen. Meade appointed in his place....The rebels within four miles of Harrisburgh, Penn....Bridge over the Susquehanna at Columbia, Penn., burned....Mechanicsburgh surrendered to the rebels....Brookville, Md., occupied by the rebels....Attempt of the rebels to take our fort at Donaldsonville, La.

29.—Wrightsville, Penn., evacuated by the rebels....Fight at McConnellsburgh, Penn....Gen. Meade's army put in motion and at night was put in position, its left at Emmettsburgh and its right at New-Windsor.

30.—York, Penn., evacuated by the rebels....Martial law proclaimed in Baltimore....Skirmish at Sporting Hill, Penn., near Oyster Point....Cavalry battle at Hanover Junction, Penn....Skirmish near Mechanicsburgh, Penn....Gen. Buford passed through Gettysburgh on a reconnoissance in force....At nightfall the greater part of the rebel force was concentrated in the immediate vicinity of two corps of the Union army.

JULY.

1.—First Day of the Battle of Gettysburgh. The First and Eleventh army corps engaged....Gen. Reynolds killed....Large losses on both sides....Brilliant fight at Carlisle between the rebel cavalry and artillery of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and our forces, under Gen. W. F. Smith.

2.—Second Day of the Battle of Gettysburgh. The rebels attacked our forces in large numbers, but were repulsed. Gens. Weed and Zook killed, and Gen. Sickles wounded. The rebel Gen. Barksdale, of Mississippi, killed. Chambersburgh and Shippensburgh, Penn., evacuated by the rebels....Skirmish near Bottom's Bridge, Va....Tullahoma, Tenn., occupied by our forces.

3.—The Battle of Gettysburgh Concluded. Heavy losses on both sides. A great victory gained by the Union army, and the rebels compelled to retreat....Rebel pontoon bridge over the Potomac near Williamsport, Md., destroyed....Departure of a cavalry expedition from Newbern, N. C., into the interior....Conference of Union and rebel commanders at Vicksburgh, Miss., relative to the surrender of the city to our forces.

4.—Surrender of Vicksburgh, Miss., with 31,000 Troops, 220 Guns and 70,000 Small Arms, to Gen. U. S. Grant....Union victory at Helena, Ark....The retreat of the rebels from the battle-field of Gettysburgh, Penn., commenced....Proclamation of President Lincoln announcing a victory at Gettysburgh....Gen. Meade issued a congratulatory address to his army on the victory at Gettysburgh....Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, applied for permission to visit Washington as bearer of a letter from Jeff. Davis to President Lincoln. He was refused.

5.—The day occupied by Gen. Meade in succoring the wounded and burying the dead left on the field of Gettysburgh.

6.—Defeat of the rebel Gen. Johnston on the Big Black. His rear-guard captured at Bolton....The rebel army from Gettysburgh arrived at Hagerstown, Md....Defeat of Stuart by Buford, at Hanover.

7.—Battle at Williamsport, Md....The rebel Gen. Morgan's force at Bardstown, Ky....Retreat of Bragg's Army across the Tennessee River—Gen. Meade started in pursuit of Lee, by a flank movement on Middletown.

8.—Surrender of Port Hudson, with 7,000 prisoners, and a large number of cannon and small arms, to Gen. Banks....The rebel Gen. Morgan crossed into Indiana, and captured the town of Corydon....Gen. Gillmore issued orders for an attack on Morris Island, Charleston harbor.

9.—Port Hudson taken possession of by our army....Victory of our cavalry under Buford and Kilpatrick at Boonsboro.

10.—Gen. Gillmore commenced operations against the rebel batteries on Morris Island, Charleston harbor....Gen. Strong took possession of several of the rebel works....Martial law declared in Louisville, Ky....Engagement at Jackson, Miss....Engagement at Sharpsburgh, Md....Skirmish near Funkstown.

11.—Brilliant Engagement on Morris Island. All the batteries evacuated by the rebels, who defended themselves in Fort Wagner....Commencement of the Draft in New-York City.

12.—Our forces entered Hagerstown, Md., the rebels having evacuated the town in the night....Our forces having passed through South Mountain, came up with the rebel army of Gen. Lee, securely posted on the heights of Marsh's Run.

13.—Commencement of the Great Draft Riot in New-York City....The draft office in Third-avenue destroyed; a negro hung, and public and private property destroyed....Gen. Lee's army escaped across the Potomac River in the night....Gen. Meade reconnoitred the rebel position, and made preparations for an attack....Engagement at Jackson, Tenn....Capture of Yazoo City by our troops.

14.—The Draft Riot in New-York City continued; business suspended; negroes hung; Col. O'Brien killed; conflict between the mob and soldiers; Proclamation of Gov. Seymour; Postmaster Wakeman's house destroyed; speech of Gov. Seymour to his "friends"....Riot in Boston....Advance of Gen. Meade....Our cavalry occupied Falling Waters on the Potomac, and captured a brigade of rebels....Williamsport, Md., occupied by our forces....Admiral Lee captured Fort Powhattan, on the James River.

15.—The Draft Riot in New-York continued; the military routed; *more negroes hung; terrible excitement in New-York and neighborhood*; Proclamation of Mayor Opdyke....Gen. Dix ordered to New-York, and Gen. J. G. Foster to Fort Monroe....*Proclamation of the President* issued appointing Aug. 6 for a National Thanksgiving for our great victories....A mob in Troy destroyed the *Times* office and other property....Arrival of Vallandigham at Niagara Falls, Canada, from his journey through the Southern States....Jackson, Miss., shelled by our forces....Jeff. Davis issued a Proclamation immediately conscripting every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 45....Gen. Blunt crossed the Arkansas River.

16.—The draft riot in New-York continued; Archbishop Hughes invited the mob to visit him at his residence on the following day....Arrival of Seventh regiment in New-York....Gen. Joe Johnston evacuated Jackson, Miss., in the night....The rebels routed in the Indian Country....Brisk engagement on James Island, S. C....Victory of Gen. Blunt at Elk Creek over 5,000 rebels....Jackson, Miss., taken by our army.

17.—Quiet restored in New-York; the Draft Riot suppressed; Gen. Brown succeeded by Gen. Canby in command of the troops in New-York; speech of Archbishop Hughes to the mob....Battle with the rebel Gen. Morgan at Berlin, Ohio....Two expeditions—one up the Red River and one to Natchez—made large captures of arms, ammunition and cattle.

18.—Storming of Fort Wagner, Charleston Harbor....Arrival of Gen. Foster at Fort Monroe....Gen. Lee's rear-guard left Martinsburgh, Va....Morgan's force dispersed and a large number of his men captured....Fight with Morgan's men at Buffington, Ohio....Admiral Porter reported the complete success of the Red River expedition....Bombardment of Fort Wagner, Charleston Harbor; the fort stormed and our troops repulsed.

19.—The rebel Morgan made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Ohio River; more of his men captured....Two companies of rebels and an ammunition train captured at Jackson, Tenn.

20.—Gov. Seymour ordered the return of the State arms used against the rioters in New-York City....Cavalry reconnoissance to Front Royal, Va....Sharp fight with the rebel guerrilla Morgan, and capture of a large portion of his force at George's Creek....Destruction of railroad and other property at Rocky Mount, N. C., by an expedition of Union troops.

21.—Railroad bridge, 350 feet long, over Tar River, at Rocky Mount, N. C., destroyed by a cavalry expedition from Newbern, which also destroyed a large amount of property....Recapture of Brashear City, La., by our troops.

23.—Sharp fight near Front Royal, Va.

24.—Col. Toland attacked the enemy at Wytheville, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, capturing two pieces of artillery, 700 muskets and 125 prisoners.

25.—Steamer *Merrimac* captured, running the blockade at Wilmington, N. C.

26.—Death of Hon. John J. Crittenden....Morgan and the remainder of his band captured near New-Lisbon, Ohio.

27.—The rebel pirate *Alabama* arrived off the coast of Africa near Cape of Good Hope.

28.—Death of William L. Yancey, of Alabama....The rebels defeated at Lexington, Tenn.

29.—Repulse of the rebels at Paris, Ky.

30.—Proclamation of President Lincoln in regard to rebel treatment of colored troops issued....Cummings Point rebel battery, Charleston harbor bombarded....Rebels defeated at Winchester, Ky.

31.—Heavy bombardment of our works on Morris Island, Charleston harbor, from Fort Wagner....Successful attack on the rebels at Lancaster, Ky....Reconnoissance to Sperryville, Va.

AUGUST.

1.—Battle between the cavalry of the two armies near Culpepper, Va....Jeff. Davis appealed to the deserters from the rebel army to return, offering them pardon and amnesty.

3.—Gov. Seymour indited a letter to the President, remonstrating against the enforcement of the draft in New-York City because of unfair enrollment, &c.

4.—Engagement near Brandy Station, Va....Steamer *Ruth*, with $2,500,000 in Government funds, burned on the Mississippi River....Reconnoissance of Fort Darling on the James River.

6.—Ship *Francis B. Cutting* captured and bonded by the *Florida*....National Thanksgiving Day.

7.—Reply of President Lincoln to Gov. Seymour's letter of remonstrance against the draft, in which he asserted that the draft should proceed.

8.—Gov. Seymour replied to President Lincoln's letter relative to the draft.

11.—President Lincoln ended the correspondence with Gov. Seymour relative to the draft.

12.—Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, battered by our shot....The rebels opened on our works near Charleston with grape and canister.

13.—An expedition left Lagrange, Tenn., for Central Mississippi.

14.—Death of Commodore Morris.

15.—The authorities of the City of New-York appropriated $3,000,000 to pay for substitutes.

16.—Steamer *Alice Vivian* captured running out of Mobile....Gen. Rosecrans commenced his advance across the Cumberland Mountains.

17.—Great destruction of rebel property at Grenada by our troops from Tennessee....Commencement of the grand attack on Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor. The iron-clad fleet and the land batteries attacked the fort....Explosion of the steamer *City of Madison* on the Mississippi....Address of Gen. Dix to the citizens of New-York relative to the draft....Reconnoissance in force from the rebel army in Virginia....Steamer *Nita* captured running out of Mobile.

18.—Bombardment of Fort Sumter continued.

19.—Draft in New-York City recommenced....Bombardment of Fort Sumter continued.

20.—Bombardment of Fort Sumter continued....The Tennessee River reached by Gen. Rosecrans.

21.—Lawrence, Kan., pillaged and burned by guerrillas....Gen. Gillmore demanded the surrender of Morris Island and Fort Sumter, and threatened to shell Charleston in case of non-compliance with his demand....Our batteries opened on Charleston, S. C., in the night....The advance of the Army of the Cumberland appeared before Chattanooga, Tenn., and opened fire on the city.

22.—Gen. Beauregard protested against the shelling of the City of Charleston.

23.—Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C., bombarded by the frigate *Minnesota*....Capture of Jeff. Thompson.

24.—Charleston, S. C., again shelled by Gen. Gillmore.

26.—An expedition left Williamsburgh, Va., for Bottom's Bridge, Va....Attack on the rebel rifle-pits near Fort Wagner.

27.—Death of the rebel John B. Floyd.

28.—The rebels driven across Bayou Metairie Bridge, Ark., with considerable loss.

30.—The Army of the Cumberland crossed the Tennessee River.

31.—Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, attacked.

SEPTEMBER.

1.—Fierce artillery fight at Port Royal, Va....Knoxville, Tenn., captured by Gen. Foster, of Burnside's army....Fort Smith, Ark., occupied by our forces.

2.—Kingston, Tenn., captured by Gen. Burnside.

3.—Battle with the Indians at Whitestone Hill.

4.—Bread riot in Mobile, Ala....An expedition left New-Orleans, La., for Texas, under Gen. Franklin.

5.—Furious bombardment of Forts Wagner and Gregg, Charleston harbor.

6.—The Rebels Evacuated Forts Wagner and Gregg, Charleston Harbor, at Night.

7.—Gen. Gillmore took possession of Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg in the morning, having captured 36 pieces of artillery and a large amount of ammunition.

8.—Our forces at Bath, Va., attacked....Unsuccessful naval assault on Fort Sumter....Bombardment of Fort Moultrie....Naval assault suspended....Unsuccessful attack on the rebel fortifications at Sabine Pass, Texas.

9.—Gen. Crittenden took possession of Chattanooga, Tenn....Cumberland Gap taken by our army....Bombardment of Fort Moultrie continued....Skirmish at Tellico, East Tennessee.

10.—Little Rock, Ark., occupied by our forces.

11.—Arrival at New-York of the first vessel of the Russian fleet....Imboden attacked a small force of our troops at Moorefield, wounding 15 and capturing about 150.

13.—Brilliant cavalry fight at Culpepper, Va....Gen. Rosecrans' army attacked at Bird's Gap.

15.—Proclamation of the President, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases....Order of Gen. Gillmore congratulating his troops on their success in Charleston Harbor.

16.—Skirmish at Raccoon Ford on the Rapidan.

19.—*Commencement of the Great Battle of Chickamauga.* Our army attacked in large force by the rebels under Gen. Bragg, who had been reinforced by Gen. Longstreet's *corps from Virginia*....Defeat of the rebels in the Indian Country.

20.—*The great battle at Chickamauga, Ga., continued*....Union attack on Zollicoffer, Tenn.

21.—Gen. Thomas repelled the assault of the rebels on his corps at Rossville....Conclusion of the great battle, which resulted in our forces falling back to Chattanooga after a gallant fight by Gen. Thomas' corps. The battle commenced on the Chickamauga Creek, and was waged from that point to Chattanooga. Gen. Thomas' corps displayed great gallantry, and by its bravery saved the army from great disaster. The rebels acknowledged very heavy loss in officers and men.

22.—Gallant cavalry action near Madison Court-house, Va....Skirmish near Rockville, Md.

24.—Alexandria, Va., opened to trade by Proclamation of the President.

28.—The Army of the Potomac reviewed by Gen. Cortez(?).

29.—Engagement near Morganzia, La.

OCTOBER.

1.—Reception of the officers of the Russian fleet by the military and civil authorities of New-York.

2.—Successful cavalry engagement at Anderson's Cross-roads, Ky.

3.—Proclamation of the President issued, appointing Nov. 26 as Thanksgiving Day....McMinnville attacked by rebels.

5.—Railroad bridge south of Murfreesboro', Tenn., destroyed by the rebels....The rebel batteries opened on Rosecrans at Chattanooga....Frigate *Ironsides* attacked by a rebel vessel and torpedo in Charleston Harbor in the night....Engagement at Blue Springs, Tenn.

9.—The rebel rams in the Mersey placed under the supervision of English officials.

10.—Sharp fight with the rebel Stuart's cavalry at Robertson's River....Skirmish between the rebels and Gen. Burnside's forces at Blue Springs, Tenn....Engagement at James City, Va....Commencement of the strategical movements of the Army of the Potomac and that of Gen. Lee....Jeff. Davis reviewed the rebel army before Chattanooga.

11.—The Army of the Potomac withdrew to the north side of the Rappahannock....Attack on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Germantown, Tenn.

12.—The rebels driven to Brandy Station, Va.

13.—Defeat of Vallandigham, the Copperhead candidate for Governor of Ohio....Reelection of Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania.

14.—Battle of Broad River or Bristoe Station, Va.

16.—Gen. Grant ordered to the command of the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee....Rebel raid into Brownsville, Mo.

17.—Spirited engagement at Manassas Junction....The President called for 300,000 volunteers to be raised before the 5th of January, stating that a draft would then take place for any deficiency in the quotas of the States existing at that time.

18.—Gen. Grant assumed command of the Departments of the Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee....Charlestown, Va., attacked by the rebels....Arrival of Secretary Stanton in Louisville, Ky.

19.—Gen. Rosecrans relinquishes the command of the Army of the Cumberland.

20.—Gen. George H. Thomas assumed command of the Army of the Cumberland....Gov. Seymour issued a Proclamation in response to that of the President calling for troops.

21.—Battle near Tuscumbia, Ala....Fight near Philadelphia, Tenn....Cavalry skirmish near Sulphur Springs, Va.

22.—Cavalry skirmish near Fayetteville, Va.

23.—Execution of Dr. Wright at Norfolk, Va.

26.—Skirmishing along the lines of the Army of the Potomac....Bombardment of Fort Sumter renewed....Gen. Hooker moved from Bridgeport, Tenn.

27.—Shells thrown into Charleston, S. C., by Gen. Gillmore.

28.—Gen. Hooker's division of the army at Chattanooga repulsed an attack of the enemy....Battle near Lookout Mountain, important in its result of reestablishing our communications with the army at Chattanooga....The rebels repulsed at Pine Bluff, Ark....Our troops occupied Arkadelphia.

29.—Furious bombardment of Fort Sumter.

30.—Union meeting at Little Rock, Ark.

NOVEMBER.

1.—Discovery of a plot to liberate the rebel prisoners in Ohio.

2.—Occupation of Brazos Island, Texas, and capture of Boca Chica by Gen. Banks' army.

3.—Election in New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin....Success of the Union ticket in all the States but one....Reconnoissance to Falmouth, Va....Repulse of the rebels at Collierville, Tenn....Battle of Bayou Coteau in the Teche country, La.

4.—Capture of Brownsville, Texas, by Gen. Banks' army.

5.—Ball in New-York in honor of the Russians....Skirmish at Motley's Ford, Tenn....Capture of the steamer *Margaret and Jessie* by the *Fulton*....Gen. Averill attacked and defeated the enemy near Lewisburgh, capturing three pieces of artillery, 100 prisoners, and a large number of small arms, wagons, and a large quantity of camp equipage. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded estimated at 300.

6.—Engagement in West Virginia....Reconnoissance of the Chowan River, N. C., to near the mouth of the Blackwater.

7.—Battle on the banks of the Rappahannock, near Rappahannock Station; our army very successful; rebel redoubts and 2,000 prisoners taken in West Virginia....Continuation of the reconnoissance of the Chowan River, N. C.

8.—Cavalry fight at Hazel Run, Va....Gen. Meade reported that on advancing from Kelly's Ford, in the morning, it was discovered that the rebels had evacuated their position on the Rappahannock. Our army was put in motion and the pursuit of the rebels continued by the infantry to Brandy Station, and by the cavalry beyond. Our captures in the fight at Rappahannock were four guns, eight battle-flags, and over 1,900 prisoners....Capture of the rebel steamer *Cornubia* at Wilmington, N. C.

9.—Reconnoissance to Culpepper, Va....Gen. Meade issued a congratulatory order to his troops on their successful passage of the Rappahannock.

11.—Formal presentation to Gen. Meade of the battle-flags captured in the battle on the evening of the 7th....Lord Lyons officially informs the Government at Washington that he had received information from the Governor-General of Canada of a plot to invade the United States from Canada, destroy the City of Buffalo and liberate the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie....Gen. Butler assumed command of the Departments of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina, headquarters at Fortress Monroe....Gen. Foster took leave of his command at Fort Monroe.

12.—Strikes of the laborers, car-drivers and conductors in New-York City—stoppage of the cars on some of the City railroads....Gen. Kilpatrick's camp, near Stevensburgh, Va., shelled by the rebels....A body of rebel cavalry crossed the Tennessee River and destroyed two railroad bridges near Loudonville.

14.—Gen. Longstreet crossed the Tennessee River in his march against Knoxville, Tenn.

15.—Reconnoissance of our forces along the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford....Advance in force of Gen. Longstreet on Burnside's force. Commencement of the retreat of our forces to Knoxville, Tenn....Capture of Corpus Christi, Texas, by Gen. Banks' troops.

16.—The rebel battery on Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, was quite vigorously worked, and Hooker's camp, Moccasin Point, and the Chattanooga camps shelled....Gen. Burnside evacuated Lenoir....Our outposts near Knoxville attacked by the rebel advanced guard.

17.—Enthusiastic reception of Henry Ward Beecher at his church in Brooklyn on his return from Europe....One of our camps near Chattanooga shelled by a rebel battery....Our troops, falling back before Gen. Longstreet's army, reached Knoxville, Tenn....Attack of the rebels on our forces....Commencement of the Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., by Longstreet's Army....Shell thrown into Charleston from Fort Gregg....Schooner *Jas. L. Gerety*, from Matamoras, seized by rebel passengers....Cavalry fight near Strasburgh, Va....Capture of Aransas, Texas, by Gen. Banks' troops.

19.—The Gettysburgh battle-field consecrated as a National Cemetery for the Union soldiers who fell in the July battles at that place. Addresses by President Lincoln and Edward Everett....Attack on a rebel camp at New Iberia, La.

23.—The Battle of Chattanooga Commenced....Our forces advanced directly in front of the fortifications, drove in the enemy's pickets, and carried his first line of rifle-pits. Gen. Hooker carried the northern slope of Lookout Mountain.

24.—Gen. Sherman crossed the Tennessee River before daylight, at the mouth of the South Chickamauga, and carried the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge....Battle of Lookout Mountain.

25.—Brisk engagement near Chattanooga. The rebels driven entirely off Lookout Mountain. Missionary Ridge taken from the rebels. Battle of Tunnel Hill. Gen. Grant announced a complete victory over Bragg....The rebels repulsed at Kingston, Tenn.

26.—Thanksgiving Day....Advance of the Army of the Potomac. Crossing of the Rapidan....Severe cavalry battle near the Rapidan, in which the rebels were driven back....Our forces left their camps near Missionary Ridge, and marched toward Chickamauga, which they reached at 10 A. M., finding that the rebels had left the place, after destroying a large quantity of stores, &c. Hooker's column engaged in skirmishing.

27.—Gen. Grant reported that the route of the rebels was most complete, and that Bragg's loss would fully reach 60 pieces of artillery....Gen. Hooker's, Palmer's and Sherman's commands reported ten miles beyond Chickamauga Creek, in pursuit of the rebels....Fight near Germanna Ford, on the south side of the Rapidan. The rebels fell back to a stronger position....Hooker's corps engaged near Ringgold, Ga....Battle of Ringgold....Escape of the rebel Gen. John Morgan and six of his officers, from the Ohio Penitentiary, in the night.

28.—The rebels made an attack in force upon a large portion of our line, at Knoxville, Tenn., the attack being a feint to cover the real point of attack.

29.—The Rebels in Front of Knoxville Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

30.—The rebels blew up the magazines of Fort Esperanza, Matagorda Bay, Texas.

DECEMBER.

1.—The Army of the Potomac commenced falling back, and at night crossed the Rapidan in safety.

2.—The rebel cavalry repulsed at Clinch River, Tenn.

4.—Rebel cavalry attack on our forage wagons near Harrison, twelve miles from Chattanooga.

5.—Destruction of the steamer *Isaac Newton*....The rebels threatened our forces near the Rapidan....Gen. Butler issued an important order relative to colored troops.

6.—The advance-guard of Gen. Sherman's force, sent to the relief of Burnside, arrived at Knoxville....Steamer *Chesapeake* taken possession of, in the night, by sixteen rebel passengers, near Cape Cod....The monitor *Weehawken* foundered at her anchors inside Charleston (S. C.) harbor....Rebel attack on Union troops garrisoning Natchez, Miss.

7.—Meeting of Congress. Election of Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives. President Lincoln issued a proclamation, recommending that all loyal people assemble at their places of worship and give thanks for our great victories....Gen. Foster reported Longstreet in full retreat....A division of Gen. Kelly's troops moved from Beverly, Va., to coöperate with Gen. Averill's expedition.

8.—The House of Representatives unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Gen. U. S. Grant and his army, and ordered that a medal be struck in his honor, in the name of the people of the United States....Proclamation of Amnesty issued by the President....Gen. Averill's expedition moved to cut the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

9.—The President's Message transmitted to Congress....The Captain and crew of the *Chesapeake* landed at St. John.

10.—Shells thrown into Charleston, S. C., in the night.

11.—Fort Sumter on fire.

12.—Gen. Butler gave notice that the rebel authorities had refused to receive more supplies for the Union prisoners in Richmond....The rebel General John Morgan escaped across the Tennessee River at Gillespie's Landing, 60 miles from Chattanooga.

14.—A portion of Gen. Longstreet's army made a descent from Rogersville and engaged the advance of our forces near Bean's Station....Gen. Longstreet divided his army and made, with one portion, an attack on Bean's Station, and with the other an attack on Kelly's Ford.

16.—The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad cut at Salem by Gen. Averill's cavalry expedition. Three depots were destroyed, containing 2,000 barrels of flour, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels of shelled corn, 50,000 bushels of oats, 2,000 barrels of meat, and many other articles.

17.—The steamer *Chesapeake*, captured by rebel passengers on Dec. 6, retaken by the *Ella and Annie* in Sambro Harbor, near Halifax....Raid of Stuart's rebel cavalry on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

18.—Explanations made between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward relative to the capture of the *Chesapeake*.

19.—The *Chesapeake* delivered over to British authorities at Halifax. The prisoners, on landing, were rescued by the citizens.

22.—Death of Gen. Michael Corcoran.

24.—Vigorous bombardment of the city of Charleston, S. C., in the night.

25.—The shelling of Charleston, S. C., continued; ten or twelve buildings destroyed by fire.

27.—Obsequies of Gen. Corcoran.

29.—Return to Harper's Ferry of an expedition sent to coöperate with that of Gen. Averill.

The Louisiana Congressional Delegation.

The New-Orleans *True Delta* of the 18th inst., in referring to the election of Dr. Cottman and his associates of the Union delegation to Congress from the State of Louisiana, which election it approves and pronounces to have been made with the assent of men of all parties, produces the following letter on the subject, written a year ago by President Lincoln to the Military Governor of the State:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, Nov. 21, 1862.

Dear Sir: Dr. Kennedy, bearer of this, has some apprehension that Federal officers, not citizens of Louisiana, may be set up as candidates for Congress in that State. In my view there could be no possible object in such an election. We do not particularly need members of Congress from there to enable us to get along with the legislation here. What we do want is the conclusive evidence that respectable citizens of Louisiana are willing to be members of Congress and to swear support to the Constitution, and that other respectable citizens there are willing to vote for them and send them. To send a parcel of Northern men here, as representatives, elected as would be understood (and perhaps really so) at the point of the bayonet, would be disgraceful and outrageous; and were I a member of Congress here I would vote against admitting any such a man to a seat. Yours, very truly,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Hon. G. F. Shepley.

Railroad Accident in Virginia.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Dispatch to the Daily Morning Chronicle.

Manassas Junction, Sunday, Dec. 27, 1863.

Last night, at about 6 o'clock, the second P. M. train from Brandy Station ran off the embankment at Bristoe Station, destroying several yards of the track, the locomotive and four cars, besides killing four men and wounding fifteen.

At the time of the accident, the train was moving at the rate of at least twenty miles an hour.

At Bristoe Station, where there is a switch, the track is in bad condition. Within eighty yards of the scene of the accident is a bridge of considerable size, which must have given way had the train proceeded farther, thus rendering certain the loss of at least one hundred lives.

It is stated, as the cause of the catastrophe, that the switch having become unmovable further than to a certain point, the person whose duty it was to change it ran up the track, [illegible] the coming train and attempted to stop it, but being unprovided with either lantern or torch, his efforts were fruitless.

The frequent occurrence of accidents on this military railroad is beginning to attract the notice of the authorities. The trains are carried at too great a speed over the road, which is in poor condition, and accidents, [illegible] often happening. On starting from

...where the accident occurred.

Killed—Charles F. Robinson, citizen of Philadelphia, and formerly a Lieutenant in the 121st Pennsylvania Volunteers; Henry Young, Co. G, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves; —— Brand, Co. H, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves; one man unknown.

Wounded—James McCahan, Engineer, face; Thos. Ford, Co. D, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, arm; Charles Lensandt, Co. A, 8th New-York, slightly; Gillies Dunlap, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, leg; Joseph W. Shaw, Co. H, 4th Pennsylvania Reserves, hand, slight; William Culler, Co. B, 9th Reserves, ankle; Orville Minor, Co. K, 11th Reserve, head and ankle; Nathaniel Dickey, Co. D, 10th Reserves, arm; Charles Rorn, Co. D, 10th Reserves, arm; Samuel Cook, Co. D, 10th Reserves, both knees; James McPeck, Co. D, 10th Reserves, ankle; William McWilliams, Co. D, 10th Reserves, hip and ankle; Ellen Page, Co. D, 5th Reserves, hip; William S. Austin, Co. D, 12th Reserves, back; William Wetzel, Co. H, 12th Reserves, [illegible].

The wounded men were at once removed to the hospital of the Third division, Fifth corps, under the charge of Dr. Fevarre, who, assisted by Dr. Gain, of the Twelfth Reserves, gave them every attention their cases demanded. They were all doing well this morning.

The track was repaired during the night, and trains are now running as usual.

Had this accident occurred two hours before, the loss of life would have been fearful.

Common humanity demands an investigation of the daily accidents on this road, and the prompt punishment of those by whose negligence they are caused.

LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Before Judge Betts.

BLOCKADE—ESCAPE FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The United States vs. The Sloop D. Sargent.—This vessel was captured March 12, 1863, off Galveston, by the *Kittatinny*. The vessel was sent into New-Orleans as unseaworthy, and being valued there, on appraisal, at $1,500, was left there and her papers sent to this port for condemnation. A claim and answer was filed on behalf of Peter Morrill, as owner, in which he claimed that there was no war between the United States and any other people or nation, whereby any forfeiture of the vessel had been incurred; and that no blockade of any port existed or was known to the claimant whereby the vessel or cargo was liable to condemnation.

The master and owner of the vessel testified on his preparatory examination, that he knew that Galveston was under blockade, and that he meant to elude it if he could. The vessel came out under the Confederate flag. She and her cargo were purchased by the claimant in Texas, in February, 1863, and the register of title was executed to him on his making oath of ownership and citizenship in Texas. The bill of sale states him to be of Texas. The shipping agreement signed by the claimant, as master, on Feb. 27, 1863, was for a voyage "to Honduras, or for a market and back to a port or place in the Confederate States of America." The vessel was cleared at Galveston Feb. 28.

The claimant, on his examination, also stated that he was a native of Denmark, and that his home for the last twenty years has been in New-Orleans during the Winter, and in the Northern States during the Summer.

His counsel also claimed that he was entitled to have his vessel and cargo discharged under the principle of the case of the *Gen. C. C. Pinkney*, decided by the Circuit Court recently, as making his escape from the rebel States.

Held by the Court—That the Supreme Court has held the positions taken by the claim and answer as to the war and the blockade to be erroneous.

That the denial in the answer that the vessel was attempting to violate any blockade, demands no consideration in view of the fact that the owner himself testifies that he knew that Galveston was blockaded and meant to elude it if he could.

That the claimant's own oath, taken when he procured the registry of the vessel in Feb. 1863, concludes him as to the fact of his then being a citizen of an insurrectionary State.

That the claimant [illegible] ... [illegible] ... the claim and answer was made by an agent who does not assume to have any personal knowledge of the facts stated in it, and is therefore no evidence in the claimant's favor.

That the claimant in the *Gen. C. C. Pinkney* [illegible] ... the profit of a successful mercantile adventure.

The defence set up in his answer does not indicate that he was seeking the protection of a friendly hand to favor his enterprise, for he contemns all authority of the United States to take cognizance of his own flagrant violation of the blockade.

For the United States the District-Attorney and Mr. Anderson; for claimant, Mr. Smith.

RECAPTURE—SALVAGE.

The United States vs. The Schooner Hattie.—This vessel was captured June 21, 1862, by the *Florida* off Wilmington. She was sent to this port, and was libeled and duly condemned, on July 21, 1862, no one appearing to defend.

On the 17th of December last, the default as to the vessel was vacated, with leave to Thomas Hillyard and others to come in and prove that they were loyal owners of her, and that she was captured at sea by the *Retribution*, an armed vessel, cruising under authority of the *Confederate States*, and to intervene against the proceeds of the vessel and claim the same on payment of salvage.

They accordingly intervened and filed a claim setting up those facts. The United States District Attorney conceded "that if the claimants establish their ownership of the vessel by proper evidence, they will be entitled to a restoration of her to them upon payment of one-eighth of her value as salvage."

The evidence presented was a copy of the register of the vessel as owned in Boston, Nov. 7, 1860, by the claimants, and the deposition of the claimant, Hillyard, and another witness, taken before a notary public, and no objection being made on the part of the United States to the competency and sufficiency of the evidence to that end, and the Court being satisfied on the proof that the claimants are loyal citizens and true and lawful owners of the vessel recaptured as aforesaid. It is ordered that the vessel be restored to them on payment of one-eighth of her value as salvage.

For the United States, the District-Attorney; for the claimants, Messrs. Foster & Thomson.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The United States vs. the Steamer Banshee.—This vessel was captured at sea off the coast of North Carolina by the *Fulton*, on Nov. 21, 1863.

The vessel had a British register. She was owned by E. Lawrence & Co. of Liverpool. She had only the Confederate flag on board. She had run the blockade eight times before, and intended to run it at this time. The bills of lading, bags of letters, &c., on board were thrown overboard during the chase.

Vessel and cargo condemned.

The United States vs. The Steamer Margaret and Jessie and Cargo.—This vessel was also captured by the *Fulton* in about the same locality. Her master stated that she was owned by a company residing in Charleston. She was of English build, was laden at Nassau, and bound for Wilmington. Much of her cargo was thrown overboard during the chase. The prize-master found no papers on board, and was told she had none.

Vessel and cargo condemned.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Dec. 30, 1863.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co. ... 101⅞	200	Hud. R. R. ... 129½
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup. ...	100	Harlem R. ...
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Mich. Cen. R. ...
[illegible]	[illegible]	50	Ill. Cen. R. S. ...
[illegible]	Canton Co. ...		Chi. & R. I. ...
[illegible]	Quick. M. Co. ...		Cl. & Pitts. R. ...
[illegible]	Cumb. Coal Prf. ...		M. & P. Du C. ...
[illegible]	Mar. Min. Co. ...		Tol. & Wab. R. ...
[illegible]	Pacific M. S. Co. ...	200	Chi. & N. W. ...
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R. ...		[illegible]

SECOND BOARD. / PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M. / PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30—P. M.

The following Circular, just issued by the Loan Agent of the Treasury Department, indicates the policy of the Secretary in raising Money for the support of the Government immediately after the New Year is entered upon. The popular subscriptions to the 5-20 years Funded Stock—principal and interest payable in Gold—will be continued until the original Five Hundred Millions are exhausted. The unsubscribed balance is now about $65,000,000. In addition to this, the Loan Agent now proposes to receive subscriptions to the legal Tender Interest-bearing Notes, having two years to run—principal and interest, if not funded before maturity, being payable in Currency—at par. Of this description of paper the first $50,000,000 was sold in advance to the Associated Banks, in September last, and on this negotiation, the Notes will be delivered in a few days, after which a further issue of $50,000,000 will be immediately prepared and placed at the popular option at par.

CIRCULAR.

On and after the 1st of January next, the Treasury Department will be prepared to furnish, through this agency, a constant supply of the new Five Per Cent. Interest-bearing Legal-tender Notes. The notes will be furnished in the following proportions, viz.: one-tenth of the whole amount (if so much is desired) in notes of the denomination of $10, $20 and $50, and nine-tenths in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000. The notes under $100 will be without coupons, but payable in one year from Jan. 1, 1864, with interest at maturity. The notes of $100 and upward will have coupons payable semi-annually, and the principal redeemable in two years from 1st of January, 1864. As only a limited amount of these very desirable issues can be furnished daily, those desiring them are requested to advise the undersigned by telegraph or letter as promptly as possible, as all orders will be filled consecutively, as received.

These Treasury Notes will be furnished at par, on receipt by the undersigned of the amount in Legal-tender Notes, or notes of National Banks, or Drafts payable in Legal-tender Notes, on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington,—or the amount can be deposited in any United States Sub-Treasury, on and after the 1st day of January next, in the following cities: Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul and Buffalo, in accordance with the following formula: "Deposited by —— for JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, to the credit of Treasurer of the United States, on account of sales of Interest-bearing Legal-tender Notes." In which case the interest-bearing notes will be entitled to draw interest from date of such deposit, provided I am notified by telegraph of time of such deposit. In all other cases interest will commence on the day the remittance reaches this agency, if on or after the 1st of January next. As the Treasury Notes will bear a uniform date, the difference of interest will be paid by the purchaser.

This mode of distribution is adopted for the time being, in order that those banks, bankers, capitalists, &c., to whom this circular will be sent, and who may have considerable sums of Legal-Tender Notes idle on their hands, may avail themselves of this opportunity of substituting the interest-bearing for the non-interest-bearing Legal Tenders. The foregoing arrangement is not intended to interfere with the usual sales of 5-20 Loan, and the amount to be thus disposed of will not exceed the sum of thirty-five millions of dollars.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

The receipts into the Treasury Office, to-day, for the Popular Loan are $1,209,950; the receipts yesterday, $1,393,000. The fresh orders to-day for the Loan, on which the Money is yet to be paid into the Treasury, indicate an increase of investment after New-Year's. A good many of these orders will date from Jan. 1, which will give four months' even interest in Gold on the 1st of May. New Subscribers will also bear in mind that by depositing 1 ₩ cent. in Gold for the arrearage of interest since 1st of November, they can secure the entire six months' Coupon due on 1st of May. These are called a regular delivery at the Stock Exchange, and are now selling at a premium of 1½@1¾ ₩ cent., including the accrued interest. The new subscriptions with Messrs. FISK & HATCH, Sub-Agents, to-day, amount to $568,000.

The additional Money news from London is less favorable than the previous advices, and the Gold market fell back, in consequence, to 152 ₩ cent., although the export demand for this day's packet amounted to $877,000. The disbursements of the Government for the Public Interest due in Gold on the 1st of January amount to $3,450,000, of which three millions will be paid out from the New-York Office. The morning paper which stated the sum total at *twelve millions* is very wide of the mark. This is about the sum which will fall due on the 1st of May on the great Popular Loan. None of the States pay their January interest in this market in Gold, as stated by the paper referred to.

Notwithstanding a continued sharp demand for Money among the Brokers at full rates, the Stock Market again improved to-day, and there was quite a large business at the advanced prices. The speculation runs strongest on Chicago and Rock Island and some other of the Western Roads, but there was also a firm feeling in Erie and the other New-York lines. The Government Stocks were steady, and the Miscellaneous Shares firm. The buyers for the rise appear to act with much confidence on the calculation that the opening of the new year will carry prices for the Railways higher, and the care with which the *Bull* interest in Chicago and Rock Island has carried that Stock up 13@14 ₩ cent. has its influence upon other descriptions.

At the Second Board the Western speculation was directed to Michigan Southern, which suddenly rose to [illegible] ₩ cent. There was also a demand for Pittsburgh and for Fort Wayne, at 109½ and 93 respectively. Cumberland Coal rose to 47 ₩ cent., and Pacific Mail to 231 ₩ cent.

At 4 o'clock on the Street the market was not so generally firm, though prices closed, in nearly all instances, higher than on Tuesday night. The advance continued on Pacific Mail and on Galena and Chicago.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	152½	151⅞	Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 6s, 1881	110	110	Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Guaranteed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	107½	108¾	Illinois Cen.	116½	[illegible]
Erie Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]	93
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]	Galena	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treas. Cer. new	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cum'land Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwest	67	67½			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The Phenix Bank declares 4 ₩ cent. for the 2d of January:

New-York	115	Am. Exchange	107½
Manhattan	140	Hanover	100
Merchants'	104	Corn Exchange	100¼
America	137	Continental	99
City	130	St. Nicholas	101
Merchants' Exch.	95	N. Y. Bank	123
Mech. Bank. Am.	96½		

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	101	Chi. & N. W. int. bds.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	101	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. 2d.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Han. & St. Jo. Bonds	[illegible]
Erie 3ds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie 4ths	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	103½	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	[illegible]
Har. seconds	101	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	[illegible]
Mich. C. New 1sts '82	121	Chi. & R. I. Bonds	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]
Michigan S. seconds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Cen.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton, income	[illegible]

MR. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds to-morrow, (Thursday,) Dec. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesrooms, No. 52 William-street.

The following is a statement of the Earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway to 21st inst.:

	Week ending Dec. 21, 1863.	1862.	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 21, 1863.	1862.
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Passengers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mails & Rents	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	$19,171	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Total receipts, $4,940,834 21; including for Customs, $272,000; Payments, $5,763,500 32; Balance, $32,076,119 07.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: [illegible] ...

ASHES—[illegible] ...

COFFEE—[illegible] ...

COTTON—[illegible] ...

FRUIT—[illegible] ...

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand to-day, and prices have been less buoyant, the tendency having been in favor of buyers. Sales since our last, 9,200 bbls., including [illegible] ...

Southern Flour is in moderate demand to-day at uniform rates; sales since our last, 750 bbls. ... Rye Flour is inactive ... Corn Meal is in moderate request ... 175 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, [illegible] ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, chiefly for export, at steady prices. Sales since our last, 130,000 bushels, including White Western, on private terms; Amber Western [illegible] ... Corn has been in moderate request, at steady rates. ... Oats continue in moderate request, at full prices. We quote Canada at 92c.@93½c.; Western at 93c.@94c.; State at 92c.@94c.; Prince Edward's Island at [illegible] ... Barley is quiet ... Barley Malt [illegible] ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand and in good request to-day, at $1 35@$1 55 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in moderate demand to-day, at 20c.@30c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet at former rates, [illegible] ...

OILS—Have been in moderate demand to-day at our revised quotations. Crude Whale $1 08@1 12; Crude Sperm $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 90; Linseed [illegible] ... Receipts of Petroleum, since our last, 1,004 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, at, however, irregular prices. [illegible] ... Dressed Hogs are less active ... Lard is less sought after, and is tending downward ... Beef is in fair request at full prices ... Butter continues in fair demand at 21c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 28c.@32c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 12c.@16c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues in limited request at previous prices, including East India, at $7 25@$8 25 ₩ 100 lbs. Sales, 250 bags.

SUGARS—Have been in pretty fair demand, and quite firm; sales since our last 478 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12c.@14½c.; and Cuba, &c., at 12c.@13¾c.; also 340 boxes Havana, at 12½c.@13c. ₩ lb. Refined continues quiet at 13¾c.@17c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, [illegible] lbs. at 11½c.@12⅛c.; ...

WHISKY—Sales since our last 7,000 bbls., at 96c.@97c., ... ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, and rates have been depressed to-day. The engagements include [illegible] bbls. Flour, at [illegible] ... The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Two ships from Cardiff or Newport to New-York, Railroad Iron, [illegible]; a British schooner, 150 tons, to a Gulf port, Lumber, $14, gold; a brig, 210 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $5 75; a schooner, 160 tons, to Swan Island and back, [illegible], half gold; a British schooner, 180 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,600, half gold; one, 91 tons, to Nassau, N. P., 75c. ₩ bbl., gold; a Danish brig to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, a British steamer, 287 tons, to Havana, and a Norwegian bark, 1,700 bbls., to Nassau, N. P., and back, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Jura	Jan.	2	Portland	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan.	2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan.	6	Boston	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan.	9	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Manchester	Jan.	9	New-York	Liverpool.
[illegible]	Jan.	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Adriatic	Jan.	[illegible]	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	Jan.	13	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan.	20	Boston	Liverpool.
[illegible]	Jan.	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Scotia	Jan.	27	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb.	6	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Feb.	20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar.	5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar.	26	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

North American	Dec.	17	Liverpool	Portland.
Adriatic	Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York.
China	Dec.	19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Dec.	23	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Dec.	23	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec.	26	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec.	29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scotia	Jan.	2	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan.	[illegible]	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan.	12	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Jan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York.
Australasian	Jan.	16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan.	23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan.	26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan.	30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb.	9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb.	23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

George Washing'n	Jan.	2	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Jan.	4	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Feb.	1	New-York	Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Jura*, via Portland, will close on Friday at 12 M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Edinburgh*, will close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Creole* will close on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, will close on Saturday at 1 P. M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Corsica*, will close on Monday at 10 A. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Champion*, will close on Monday at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

[illegible] ... Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office ... On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The northwest corner of Broadway and Dey-st., known as the "Franklin Buildings." Fifty feet on Broadway, one hundred and twenty-five on Dey-st. ... Possession on 1st of May next. Apply to D. H. HAIGHT, JOHN HALSEY, Executors.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND Farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. ... HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York ...

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—[illegible] ... Price $14,000.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A DESIRABLE house and grounds near the depot ... Railroad Agent, Yonkers.

FARMS.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND—A CONvenient farm of 100 acres, ... school-house, post-office, store and academy. For particulars, address J. CONKLIN, ...

TO LET.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE CONTAINING nine rooms, dining-room and kitchen ... country, and is within 1½ blocks of a horse railroad which connects with trains every hour to New-York. Time to New-York 30 minutes. Apply by letter or personally to J. H. LANDELL, Newark, N. J., No. 1 Commerce Dock. Possession given immediately.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A YEAR OR LONGer, a cozy little country seat ... on Hudson, or New-Haven or Harlem Railroads, one hour from City. Address B. C., Box No. 181 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF THE MELTING houses, Nos. 36 and 37 Abbattoir-place, ... Apply on the premises.

PART OF LOFTS TO LET OF NO. 319 Broadway. Inquire of LEE, BLISS & CO., No. 324 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, ... Inquire in office ...

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT TREMPER'S Works, foot of East 24th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A SMALL STORE, or part of store, ... between Leonard and Cortlandt sts. Address O. H. W., Box No. 2,165 Post-office.

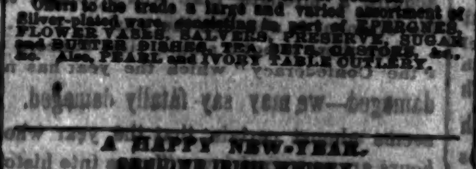
LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, IN CENtral Park or 23d-st., A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, ... Return to No. [illegible], where a suitable reward will be given.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIRAM YOUNG, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF FINE PLATED WARE, No. 20 John-st. Offers to the trade a large and varied assortment of Silver-plated ware, ... EPERGNES, FLOWER VASES, SALVERS, PRESERVE, SUGAR and BUTTER DISHES, TEA SETS, CASTORS, &c. Also, PEARL and IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.

A HAPPY NEW-YEAR. GENUINE IRISH WHISKY, WINE AND ALE VAULTS. JOHN McAULIFFE ... Has on hand a large stock of Irish Whisky, of many years' importations. 10,000 BOTTLES READY FOR THE COMING FESTIVE SEASON. He has expressly imported the finest Wines and Brandies from the London Dock, personally selected in his recent visit to Europe. BRANCHES: No. 354 Broadway, near the Westchester House; No. 25 Avenue C, and No. 121 Avenue D.



WEDDING CARDS. ... French Note Papers, ... For Specimens by mail, send ... cents.

TURNER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF TURNER'S GINGER WINE, BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS, NATIVE WINES, &c. Removed to corner of Pine and Water sts.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 22 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL THIS DAY (THURSDAY,) DECEMBER 31, AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE STOCK SALESROOM No 52 WILLIAM St.

For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.		Shares.	
40 Leather Manufacturers' Bank	100	40 Merchants & Traders Ins. Co.	25
40 Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	25	200 Consol. Stage Co.	25
20 Empire City Ins. Co.	100	20 Brooklyn Cent. R. R.	25
20 Williamsburgh City Ins. Co.	50	25 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	100
10 Amer. Exchange Bk.	100	20 Citizens' Gas Lt. Co.	20
50 Second-av. R. R.	100	20 North River Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]
100 Mil. & St. Paul R. R.	100	40 Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	40
100 Kings Co. Ins. Co.	20	10 Commonwealth Ins. Co.	100
10 Guardian Life Ins. Co.	[illegible]	10 Broadway Fire In. Co.	25
20 Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	50		
20 Bank of North America	100		

$5,000 7 per cent. Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. First Mortgage bonds.

$5,000 Great Western (Ill.) R. R. Co. First Mort. Bonds.

NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE, THURSDAY, JAN. 7.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER, NO. 66 NASSAU-ST. LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT PARIS AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS. SUPERB REAL BRONZE CLOCKS AND FIGURES, PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES AND GROUPS, RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY, REAL BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, MUSICAL BOXES, SUPERB SEVRES CHINA AND BOHEMIAN VASES, PARIS PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, DRESSING-CASES, &c. DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, at his salesroom, No. 66 NASSAU-ST., NEAR MAIDEN-LANE, THIS DAY AT 10½ O'CLOCK. The largest and finest assortment of elegant fancy goods that have been offered this season. They are well worthy the attention of those seeking beautiful articles as New-Year's Gifts, and are adapted to all tastes. Catalogues and Goods now ready for examination.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer. UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO. By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of December, at 12 o'clock M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the prize steamer PATRAS, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c., as she now lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer. U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO. By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 7th day of January, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, [illegible] ... part of the cargo of prize ship ALLIANCE. Dec. 28, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, No. 269 G-st., Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1863.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE. I will sell at public auction, at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next: [illegible] ... About 1,600 tons of old Rails, T and U pattern. About 300 tons of old Car Wheels. About 200 tons of old Car Axles. About 200 tons of old Wrought Scrap Iron. About [illegible] tons of old Cast Iron. A lot of Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, &c. Sale to commence at 10 A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds. H. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT FIRST class furs, made expressly for City retail trade. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 11 o'clock, ... a large quantity of first-class furs, ... ladies' trimmed hoods, ermine and mink ... to be sold without reserve, by order of WM. CAMPBELL, Assignee.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office.

LARGE SALE ELEGANT FURS, OF A large manufacturer declining business.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Broadway, between Spring and Houston-sts., opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, a large and elegant stock of furs of every description, ... Also, robes of every description, ... gloves, &c., in great variety ...

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., an assortment of Household Furniture, viz.: Mahogany marble-top centre table, ... Also, an invoice of fine furs, robes, &c.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, ... [illegible]

TO HENRY HELLEWELL, WM. A. PIXBY, AND OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. NOTICE.—I will sell at auction, for storage and charges, ... on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864, at 10 A. M. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FRUIT CAKE FOR THE HOLIDAYS! The very best that can be obtained, at J. BROWN'S, No. 116 Lewis-st., (near Houston,) AT 25 CENTS PER POUND.

STERLING GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS (And all time.) GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, and fine Gold Jewelry, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Staple Goods for the Holidays, and Lasting Tokens, AT LOW PRICES. T. E. BYNNER, Importer and Dealer in Watches and Jewelry, No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y. UP STAIRS.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE. EDDY'S AND FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES. Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves. Sterling's Gas Regulator and Saver. The Polar Refrigerator. Clothes-Wringers, Mangles and Washing-machines. Parlor and Ice Skates. LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL BOXES. The largest and ONLY complete stock of Musical Boxes ... M. J. PAILLARD, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

NATURAL FLOWERS. Bouquets and Baskets of Flowers for New Year's ... by FITZPATRICK, ...

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS. RICH SCARFS, TIES, MUFFLERS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, LAP ROBES. Embroidered Shirt Bosoms, Under Garments, Cardigan Jackets, Gloves, Hosiery of all kinds, at low prices. ...

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE GREATEST VAriety of useful and fancy articles, ... [illegible]

$20 AND $30 NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS—THREE-ROLLER MANGLES.—Inquire at No. 6 Liberty-place, New-York, of J. G. WEST.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $3 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, ... ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, monthly statements, cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost. DAVID HYNE, No. 162 William-st., New-York.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING (HALF PRICE).—Wedding, At-Home, and Note Papers, ... [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING HOLIDAY SALE THIS WEEK. AT MACY'S.

The balance of our stock of HOLIDAY GOODS, FANCY BOXES, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, TOYS, GAMES, TEA SETS, DOLLS, ANIMALS, CIGAR-STANDS, &c., will be CLOSED OUT AT COST DURING ALL THIS WEEK.

NOW OPENING FOR NEW-YEAR'S: ELEGANT STOCK OF EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS. EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, INFANT WAISTS, INFANT DRESSES, FRENCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, SETS, &c. JOB LOT 3,000 FRENCH NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, FOR 5s. JOB LOTS OF NEEDLEWORK SETS, 9s., 10s., 12s. to $3. JOB LOTS OF NEEDLEWORK FRENCH COLLARS, 4s., 6s., 8s. to $3. Great variety of REAL LACES, REAL LACE VAILS, COLLARS, SETS, &c. ELEGANT ASSORTMENT VERY RICH LACE CURTAINS, which we are CLOSING OUT at MUCH *LESS THAN THEIR REAL VALUE*. VESTIBULE LACES, CURTAIN MUSLINS, &c.

ALSO, PLAIN RIBBONS!!!! IN ALL THE DESIRABLE WIDTHS—BEST QUALITIES.

N. B.—NOW OPEN, FRESH—OUR OWN IMPORTATION—3,000 DOZEN PAIRS KID GLOVES, ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS. Also, 1,000 DOZEN WHITE AND FANCY COLORS, OPENED SPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS. R. H. MACY. 204 and 206 Sixth-av., two doors below Fourteenth-st.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS. A large importation—per steamer City of Baltimore—of RICH SILK SCARFS, NECK-TIES, AND CASHMERE MUFFLERS, together with a complete assortment of Hosiery, Undergarments, Shirts, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, &c., &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES!!! RICHARD GREEN, NO. 375 CANAL-ST., COR. LAURENS.

KID GLOVES— A NEW BRAND— THE EMPRESS KID GLOVES, FOR LADIES. White, Black, and in Colors, Embroidered Backs, Fine, Soft, Elastic—equal to any in the market. $1.50 A PAIR. RICHARD GREEN, No. 375 Canal-st., cor. Laurens.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS. All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, gauntlets, ... French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades ... ELGER'S, Nos. 300 and 302 Broadway, near 12th-st.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! FURS!!!! LADIES' FINE FURS. GENTS' FUR CAPS, MUFFLERS, AND GAUNTLETS. FANCY AND BUFFALO ROBES. RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES, at BURKE'S (successor to [illegible]), No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers. Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES. WAREROOMS, NO. 732 BROADWAY. HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation *of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in* market is fully established.—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.* ... They are the very best instruments made in this country; they excel in beauty of form—and their tone is of surpassing sweetness and great brilliancy.—*N. Y. Christian Times.* ... We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontestably the superior excellence of our Pianos. TERMS OF PURCHASE EASY.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862. The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 Walker-st., New-York.

"STODART" PIANOS. A first-class Piano and no other. The extraordinary good qualities of these instruments have for a long time been recognized. Nothing has ever been made to equal them in finish, quality of tone and ... Those in want of a Piccolo, or Boudoir Piano, of very superior quality, can be supplied from our manufactory. STODART & MORRIS. Warerooms No. 526 Broadway, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS. PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 732 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $85 to $500. ... the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country have given written testimony to this fact. ... MASON BROTHERS.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical Instruments of every description, at the very lowest prices. ... HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

VOIX CELESTES, MANDOLINES, HARMONIPHONES and other MUSICAL BOXES, ... HOLIDAY PRESENTS, ... M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—SQUARES and upright pianos, ... T. H. CHAMBERS, ...

SEVEN PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE OR to let, cheap for cash ... [illegible]

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

700 TUNES FOR VIOLIN, FLUTE OR Cornet, contained in Musician's Omnibus, ... FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

KIND FRIENDS ARE NEAR HER—Answer to "Who Will Care for Mother Now?" "When the Boys Come Home" ... FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA OF FAUST.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—CAMILLA'S HUSBAND.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SHANDY MAGUIRE—IN AND OUT OF PLACE—THE HAPPY MAN.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT—GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway) —EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(No. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

CLINTON HALL—MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GRAND CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Cumberland announces that a considerable rebel force, under Gen. EARLY, of LEE's army, is in the Shenandoah Valley, between New-Market and Mount Jackson, evidently moving upon Winchester. Deserters arriving report many rebel troops anxious to accept the terms of the President's Proclamation.

The rebels in Gen. GRANT's Department seem to have given faint evidence of life in the matter of a cavalry raid within a day or two. Maj.-Gen. THOMAS telegraphs that, on the 28th the rebel Gen. WHEELER, with a strong force of cavalry, captured a supply train near Charleston, Tenn. Col. LONG, commanding the Second division of cavalry, taking the very small force in camp, but 150 men, immediately pursued WHEELER, cut off a portion of his column, charged it, captured over 100 prisoners, and compelled the main column to seek safety in precipitate flight—all with the loss of but one man wounded on our side.

We have full files of Richmond papers to the 28th inst., inclusive. The news is not important, but the sayings of the rebel press, and the doings of the rebel Congress, are exceedingly interesting. The question of the exchange of prisoners, according to rebel assertions, seems to be no nearer solution than before. The additional correspondence between the Commissioners throws no new light on the subject. The very grave manner in which the rebels refuse to treat with Gen. BUTLER, on the ridiculous ground that he has been "outlawed" by JEFF. DAVIS, will only excite the laughter of the public. Fuller accounts of the damage by AVERILL, in his raid, and the futile pursuit, by half-a-dozen different commands, including a large part of LEE's army, are given. AVERILL was too much for all combined. In the rebel Congress, measures of a desperate nature, prompted by desperate necessity, were being speedily framed and adopted. The House had passed a bill to prohibit the circulation of, and traffic in, United States currency; also a bill abolishing the system of substitutes in the army, and compelling those who have furnished substitutes to enter the army in person, at the same time holding on to the substitute. A remarkable speech had been made by Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, urging the extremest measures for raising men and money to carry on the rebellion. A portion of the rebel press still bewail the loss of East Tennessee. The prices of provisions in Richmond were going still higher, and the supply short.

Gen. HALLECK having annulled so much of Gen. HURLBUT's order No. 57 as included the Sixteenth army corps now in Kentucky, conscripts of Columbus return to their homes, subject to enrollment by the United States Provost-Marshal.

Fifty of FORREST's guerrillas, a Colonel, Major and Chaplain, were captured by Gen. DODGE's mounted infantry, near Pulaski, Tenn., on the 25th, three of them in chains, charged with the murder of Federal soldiers last Summer. The skulls of the murdered men, placed as ornaments on the mantelpiece, were found in their room.

Seven members of the Sixth Ohio battery have been captured by the rebels, near Tullahoma, and brutally murdered. They were tied to trees, shot, and their bodies thrown into the river.

From Washington it is announced that, on the reassembling of Congress bills will be introduced in both Houses extending the time for the payment of bounties to veteran volunteers.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen failed of a quorum at their meeting yesterday, and adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. to-day. The Councilmen met specially, and concurred in adopting the ordinance making certain transfers of appropriations recommended by the Comptroller, and also concurred in the adoption of the resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN. The Board adjourned to 12 o'clock M. to-day.

We extract the following from the European summary of the Colombo *Overland Observer*, dated Nov. 16: "A rumor, the truth of which we are inclined to believe, is that the famous Confederate cruiser *Alabama* is now sailing about our coasts off Galle. Indeed, it is stated that she was provisioned by a fishing smack from that port only a few days ago; and it is further stated that an American vessel, the *Bullion*, now much overdue from Calcutta, has been probably captured by her." It was reported in Liverpool a few days since that the *Alabama* had, after leaving the Cape, been lagging in some unfrequented bay to the eastward, being painted, &c.; but if the above be correct this was impossible, the time given being barely sufficient to steam between the two ports.

The *Daily News*, of Quebec, notwithstanding the sympathy which it says it feels with the Confederate cause, pronounces as follows on the capture of the *Chesapeake*: "The cruel and cold-blooded murder of the second engineer, and the shooting down of an unarmed crew, is one of the darkest crimes we have read of since the days of LAFITTE, and the pirates of the Spanish Main. It was not only cruel but cowardly butchery, which no excuse can palliate. The people of Halifax, in their sympathy for the Southern Confederacy, have committed a grievous error, and unless every means is taken to recapture these murderers, the city will remain under an eternal stigma of disgrace."

There is said to have been much excitement in Charleston on Christmas Day, while GILLMORE was pouring his shells into the city, and their continuous roar led to the belief that the day of doom had at last arrived. On the 26th there was a slacking up of the fire, however, and the rebels, no doubt, breathed more freely. GILLMORE threw his shells at the rate of eight an hour.

A dispatch from Chattanooga states that seven members of the Sixth Ohio Battery have been captured by the rebels, near Tullahoma, and brutally murdered. They were tied to trees, shot, and their bodies thrown into the river.

Private letters from Florida state that there is great disaffection among the people to the rebel Government. They threaten to resist BAGGS's levy for beeves and want arms. A Federal force will probably be sent there.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS was recently presented in Cincinnati, with a breast-pin, in the form of a large white dove, made of the [illegible] pearl, from the Miami River.

The Memphis *Journal* says that the printers of that city commenced at 11 o'clock on Monday of last week to organize a military company, and [illegible]

[illegible] list of enlisted men to something over 100. This is what we call quick work, and don't think it was ever beat in any section of the country.

The official rebel loss at Chickamauga is stated as follows: Killed, two thousand two hundred and ninety-nine; dangerously wounded, four thousand seven hundred and eighty; slightly, ten thousand five hundred; missing, one thousand nine hundred.

Gold was a fraction lower yesterday. Money in quick demand at 7 ⅌ cent., and Stocks firm. The subscriptions to the Popular Loan paid in at the Treasury amount to $1,200,000. The Loan Agent, by circular, also invites subscriptions to the Two Year 5 ⅌ cent. Legal Tenders, of which $50,000,000 will be placed at the option of the public immediately after New-Year's Day.

Business in Breadstuffs was less active yesterday, though prices were essentially unchanged. A fair demand prevailed for Cotton, Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Fruit, Wool and Tobacco. Provisions were moderately active. Whisky was depressed and declining. Groceries were lightly dealt in. Freights were quiet and rates easier. There were 539 vessels of all classes in port.

Negro Equality in the South.

In our comments upon the recent admission of a colored delegation to seats in a Free State Convention of Louisiana, we assumed that the Convention was mainly made up of Northern men. A correspondent, more familiar with the members than we are, corrects this assumption in another column. He states that several of the leading men in the Convention are gentlemen who have lived a long time in New-Orleans, and who occupy a high personal and social position in that city. They have long been active in opposition to Slavery, and in asserting the rightful equality before the law of negroes and whites. They are men of principle, and maintain what they believe to be the cause of justice with great firmness, intelligence and self-denial.

No one can fail to admire the efforts of such men in such a cause. But we see nothing to change our original conviction that any attempt to force upon the South the admission of negroes to political, civil, or social equality with the whites, as any part of the Union movement, is premature, unwise, and likely to involve disastrous results. And the evident inclination of some Union newspapers at the North to make this matter of negro equality a test of loyalty, and to limit the number of "unconditional loyalists" to those who agree with them on this subject, renders the danger still more apparent. We want to see this rebellion crushed—the great mass of the Southern people renewing their allegiance and devotion to the national flag, and the Union fully and thoroughly restored: and we are opposed to anything—to any and every political, civil or social reform, however just and desirable it may be in itself, which shall stand in the way of this grand consummation. The Emancipation Proclamation was a wise measure, because it was intended and calculated to aid this work. The Amnesty is wise, for precisely the same reason. The laws of confiscation, and all the laws of Congress upon this subject, find their vindication, if they find it at all, in the fact that they weaken the rebellion, strengthen the National Government and thus help restore the Union. If they do this, they are wise; if not, they are unwise and mischievous. WENDELL PHILLIPS, and those who follow his lead, look to the emancipation and elevation of the negro as the great end and aim of the war,—as paramount in importance to the restoration of the Union, and as, therefore, to be made the *first* consideration in all action of the Government. We do not. We regard them as incidents—as secondary in importance to the salvation of the Union, and as not to be sought at its expense.

And we would apply the same rule to this matter of negro equality. The Free State men of Louisiana do themselves honor by battling for the rights of the negro. They have a right to a voice in the matter, and to the free and full exercise of their own opinions. And if they can bring a majority of the Southern people to share their views on this subject and to act accordingly, we shall most heartily rejoice. But we protest against putting the matter in such shape as to lead Southern men, or Northern men either, to believe that they cannot be Unionists, loyal to the Constitution and Government of the United States, unless they are also friends and supporters of negro equality. It is not true, in the first place, and it would be fatal to the Union if it were. Support of the Federal Constitution has nothing whatever to do with the rights or relative position of the colored race. That is a separate and distinct question—to be settled on other grounds and by other tests—and to be settled after the Union is restored, and not as a condition of its restoration.

Many sanguine persons regard the whole question raised by the rebellion as already settled. They consider the Union safe, and feel fully at liberty, therefore, to bring forward for adjustment all other issues which they deem important. We cannot concur in this pleasing but fallacious opinion. There is a great work yet to be done before the Union is restored—a greater and more difficult work by far than that in which we have hitherto been engaged. We are not to deal hereafter merely with brute force; we have not simply to crush hostility in the field and beat down, by blows, the muscle and the steel arrayed against us. We have to deal with human judgments, with opinions, with wills, with views of interest, with pride, prejudice, passion, all the emotions of the human heart roused into full activity, and strung to the utmost tension of sensitiveness by the terrible conflict through which they have passed. This is a task requiring wisdom, calmness, moderation—a tolerant temper, and something of sympathy even with those from whom we most widely differ. And in performing this work the Government needs and must have the cordial and active support of the great body of the people. There must be a substantial unity of public sentiment, as there is now upon the prosecution of the war, if the Union is to be restored upon a permanent basis; and nothing, in our judgment, would more seriously disturb and threaten to destroy this unity than thrusting the question of negro equality upon the country, North or South, as having anything to do with the Constitution.

The Closing Year.

We publish this morning a complete diary of the important military events of the year which ends to-day. It discloses hardly more than a third as many battles *fought*, as in the year which preceded. Indeed, one cannot survey the record without being struck with surprise at the fewness of the actual conflicts, considering the immense forces under arms. The Army of the Potomac, though it has often marched and countermarched, has only fought, in force, the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh. All its other engagements were by small detachments, and hardly rank above skirmishes—and even these were very few in number. The Army of the Cumberland have scarcely fought except at Stone River and Chickamauga; and at Chattanooga after being consolidated with the Army of the Mississippi. The Army of the Mississippi did little actual fighting, except in the week's battles which preceded the investment of Vicksburgh, and at Chattanooga. The Army of the Gulf has been engaged, with its main force, only at Port Hudson; all its other fighting has been only in small bodies, and attended with comparatively little bloodshed. The Army of the Ohio has scarcely fired a musket, save at Knoxville the other day, in repelling LONGSTREET; and, being fortified as they were, they settled that affair with very little loss of life. The Army of North Carolina has had no general fight; that of South Carolina scarcely any fight at all, excepting at Fort Wagner, and there only three or four regiments were actually engaged.

But, notwithstanding this greatly diminished amount of fighting, throughout the seat of war, the year has told with immensely greater effect than the one preceding upon the fortunes of the struggle. The battles which have been fought, though few, have, almost without exception, had important results. The year previous abounded with bloody conflicts which were substantially fruitless. This year has witnessed scarcely any of that character. Chancellorsville, though a defeat to us, deprived the rebellion of its most formidable man, Stonewall JACKSON. Gettysburgh made all future invasion impossible, and weakened LEE's army to a degree from which it could never recover. Stone River permanently secured us all Middle Tennessee. Chickamauga, though a dead loss in itself, yet when supplemented by Chattanooga, secured all Southern and Eastern Tennessee and Northern Georgia. Every one of GRANT's battles in Mississippi were only so many successive steps to the capture of Vicksburgh, the key of the Mississippi. Port Hudson vastly more than repaid the blood that was shed before it. Strategy has played a much more effective part this year, both in gaining positive ends without battle, and in delivering battle at the right time and place.

It is true that in all the Eastern Departments, the year has made very little change geographically. The rebel lines do not vary materially from what they were a twelvemonth ago. But in all the Western Departments, the whole geographical aspect has changed prodigiously. All the region west of the Mississippi has virtually ceased to be a part of "the Confederacy." The States of Tennessee, Louisiana, and most of Mississippi have been restored to our possession. Those tremendous territorial retrenchments, though all in one direction, are just as damaging as if they had been inflicted on all sides—in fact, more so, for they take us nearer to the heart of the rebellion. A man will die much sooner by being sliced down to the midriff than by his receiving any number of mutilations over his body; and it is substantially so with political organizations.

But this vast reduction of the rebellion in geographical area is, by no means, the only work which the year has effected in our favor. It has proportionally weakened the rebel armies, by the large numbers killed, wounded and made prisoners by us, and disabled by disease—whose places, in lack of material for further conscription, can never be supplied. It has, in a far greater ratio yet, diminished the financial resources of the Confederate Government, reducing them from a condition in which they had an abundance of money that secured all their main necessaries without difficulty, and a condition in which they were able to negotiate, and actually did negotiate, a foreign loan, to a state where all their currency is worthless, all their credit extinct—the very verge of absolute repudiation and bankruptcy. It has forever dashed all the towering hopes which the year previous had raised that the English Government would break its neutrality by allowing destructive vessels to be built for them within its jurisdiction, and that the French Government would intervene for the purpose of protecting itself in Mexico. It has, in like manner, shattered every expectation that the peace party of the North would acquire a strength that would compel the Government to abandon the war.

Thus there is not a single vital concern of "the Confederacy" which the year has not damaged—we may say fatally damaged. It seems almost certain that the year whose hours are now expiring will pass into history as the year which decided the fate of the rebellion. Therein it will be to future generations of Americans the most memorable year of the century.

THIS AND OTHER TIMES.—The loyal people of the reclaimed States of the South seem to have an especial admiration for the NEW-YORK TIMES, if we may judge thereof by the number of journals that are being started in the South of the same name as our own. Only a few weeks ago we chronicled the appearance of the New-Orleans *Times*—a paper modeled in every respect upon its New-York prototype. We now also have the Newbern *Times*, an elegant sheet from the Old North State; and these are to be immediately followed by the Nashville *Times*, [illegible] which we have no doubt will prove an honor to its name.

These loyal Southerners, in naming their favorite journals, seem to carefully avoid all suspicion of moral relationship to our unhappy City cotemporaries. There are no upspringing *Tribunes* that we have heard of; none of these loyalists invite odium by naming their journal *Herald*; and it seems to be generally considered that one *World* is as much as this globe could endure. We need not say that we rather admire the taste of the loyal journalists and people of the Southern cities in this matter; but still, we confess we would prefer that even all the loyal and lively journals of the South should not be named the *Times*. Subscribers will get befogged, and subscriptions missent, and various other inconveniences will arise. If it be said that there is no other name so good, we concur; but even a good thing may be overdone. Let them all imitate our enterprise and temperance; but fear not to make a venture after success under another title. SHAKESPEARE has a remark to the point, which we will not quote.

SAILORS AND THEIR PRIZES.—Some short time ago we published the proceedings of a meeting of sailors in this City, in which the slowness of the payment of prize money was spoken of as a reason why there were so much fewer enlistments in the navy than is desired. And within a few days a letter has been published from a sailor on board the *Florida*, inquiring why the proceeds of the schooner *Hattie*, a prize captured by the *Florida* in last June, were not yet distributed. We publish this morning the decision of the Court in the case of the *Hattie*, which will furnish the desired information. It appears that she was brought in here and a decree of forfeiture rendered against her and her cargo by default in July last. Up to that time the proceedings had been rapid enough to satisfy any one. But this rate of progress was not kept up. For some reason or other the proceeds were not distributed, and now, in December, the former owners of the vessel apply to the Court, by consent of the District-Attorney, stating that the schooner was formerly theirs, but was taken from them by the privateer *Retribution*, and the Court, accordingly, directs the restoration to the owners of the vessel, or rather of her proceeds, she having been sold, on payment of one-eighth of her value as salvage. So that in this case the delay has been productive of good to the loyal former owners of the vessel, and no sailor will regret that they have thus been enabled to get their property back again. With regard to the cargo, no such results have followed, and the seamen of the *Florida* might perhaps rightfully complain that so long a time has elapsed before the settlement of the cargo, if that could have been closed up independently of the vessel. But as the case stood, that could not be done.

We have no doubt that a great many of these complaints are unreasonable and without foundation, but there are, and have been, too many complaints which had foundation. The case of the *Hiawatha's* missing cargo alone is enough to excite suspicions in the minds of sailors which no amount of statement and explanation will remove as long as the matter remains unclosed and unattended to. The question of getting men for the navy is one of importance enough to call for especial attention and speed, and care and fidelity in all this prize business. If suspicions and discontents of this kind are difficulties in the way of procuring seamen for the navy, it lies in the power of the Government itself to remove them.

ARMAMENT OF THE MONITORS—A QUERY FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—The ordnance officer of the monitor *Patapsco* has furnished a transcript from his record of the expenditures of shot, shell, and powder by that vessel during her period of service of less than a year. The armament of the *Patapsco* is one 8-inch rifle and one 15-inch Dahlgren (smooth bore). The record shows that up to Nov. 4 this monitor expended, for the 8-inch rifle, 44 tons plus 640 pounds of shot, or altogether, 109,200 pounds. Expenditure of powder for rifle gun, 14,970 pounds. For her 15-inch gun she expended 7 tons plus 1,430 pounds, or 17,180 pounds of shot. Expenditure of powder for 15-inch gun, 12,095 pounds. A very simple calculation from these data, shows that the 8-inch rifle has fired 541 rounds (109,200 pounds of shot, divided by 200, which is the weight of each shot;) while the 15-inch gun has fired but 43 times—(17,180 pounds of shot, divided by 400, which is the approximate weight of the shot of the 15-inch gun;) that is, more than *twelve* rounds have been fired from the 200-pounder rifle for every *one* from the 15-inch Dahlgren. This is a striking illustration of the comparative practical value and efficiency of these two types of guns, placed side by side in the turret of the same monitor. We believe there are at this moment but three 8-inch rifles in the armament of the total monitor fleet. And such is the incomprehensible policy governing the Ordnance Bureau of the naval service, that the new monitors are being armed with the Dahlgren 15-inch *exclusively*; and this in face of the fact that their commanders have begged to be allowed one rifle at least. It is the universal testimony of naval men that three-fourths of the inefficiency of the monitors is owing to their defective armament.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.—The Richmond journals received yesterday publish some additional correspondence between Gens. HITCHCOCK and MEREDITH and the rebel Commissioner OULD, but nothing of a later date than Nov. 28. The question is still left by these letters involved in the unsettled difficulties concerning the paroles at Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, and various other places. The public should not forget, in regard to the Union prisoners paroled at Gettysburgh, that they were never received, as required by the cartel, "*with the consent of the opposing commanders in the field*"—never "reduced to actual possession" at all, as required, but turned loose to find their way into our lines. It is further a matter of history that during the battle of Gettysburgh, Gen. LEE sent a *flag-of-truce* to arrange for burying the dead, succoring the *wounded and exchanging prisoners*, which was promptly *refused* by Gen. MEADE. Now the rebels insist upon offsetting these invalid paroles, made in violation of the cartel, against the valid paroles made by Gens. GRANT and BANKS at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, made according to the express terms of the cartel, which provides that paroles and exchanges in the field shall only be valid when mutually agreed upon by the commanders of the opposing armies. In addition, and in further violation of the cartel, the rebels insist upon counting all the paroles given by such guerrillas as MORGAN, RICHARDSON, and others, in their raids, as valid, though not a prisoner was reduced to the condition of "actual possession," as required by the cartel. If the illegal paroles at Gettysburgh were the only ones claimed by the enemy, our Government could afford to allow them, under protest, for the sake of our suffering men now in Southern prisons. But this is not the only false claim of the enemy. The rebel authorities are trumping up every imaginable shadow of a claim to a prisoner, and firmly insist upon setting off such claims against the immense number of actual captives we have in our hands. The makeshifts, subterfuges, dishonesty and tyrannical legislation of the rebels are now simply symbolical of the utter desperation of their hopeless work of rebellion. The final collapse grows nearer and surer with every struggle and gasp of the wretches now devoting themselves to rule and ruin.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The closing night of the opera gave us a performance of many encores, and of such hearty appreciation and comely enjoyment, that every one regretted that it was not the first representation of a season instead of the last. That "Faust" is destined to become the most popular opera of the modern Italian repertoire, is indicated in the increasing murmur of applause which is heard in all art circles, and prefigured in every performance by fresh points of public approbation. The encores last night "broke out" in new places. Perhaps that was owing to a very manifest disposition to encore everything—a disposition which was only regulated by the stubborn determination of Mr. MARETZEK to bring the performance to an end, and go to Boston. On the first night, it will be remembered, many of the best *morceaux* were passed over in silence. The change from then to now is noticeable as an indication of a decided familiarity with the music on the part of the public; for the public, rank and file, was represented last night. And as this familiarity increases so will the popularity of the opera. If the cruel exigency of losing money—without which operatic management would be a sham and an imposition—did not compel Mr. MARETZEK to travel to Boston, he might, we are persuaded, play "Faust" here for a considerable season, and with profitable and otherwise astounding results to the exchequer.

The cast being as heretofore, we have nothing to say of it, except that it was ample for the full illustration of the work. There was one choral change. The members of the "Arion Society" assisted in the famous "Soldiers' Chorus" of the fourth act, and gave to it a fulness and martial vigor which otherwise it could not have manifested. The public owes many of its best stentorian surprises to this always-ready and liberal company of amateurs. We are glad to find that they are governed by no narrow prejudices, but that they proffer their services to the Italian as well as to the German opera, and so do a good turn for music all round.

The orchestra, under Mr. MARETZEK, was all that could be desired. It is always more than ought to be expected considering the paltry price of admission. On Monday the company commences in Boston.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Miss LUCY SIMONS will give a concert at this establishment to-night, assisted by Signor STEFANI, Signor MORELLI, and Herr REIFF. Signor MUSIO is the Conductor.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—The concert for the benefit of Miss SANDERSON, announced to take place on Monday last, was postponed in consequence of the inclement weather, and will come off on Saturday next, Jan. 2.

The Re d'Italia.

HER ARRIVAL AT THIS PORT—CAUSE OF THE DISASTER—SHE IS SUCCESSFULLY HAULED OFF WITH ANCHORS—VERY LITTLE DAMAGE DONE.

The iron-clad frigate *Re d'Italia*, which been brought so conspicuously before the public within the past few days, arrived in the harbor, yesterday, from Long Branch, having got safely over the bar, and came in in good order. On Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, preparations were made to get her off. Two steamers had arrived from New-York, which, with the *Magnolia* made three. They were at first set to pull off the ship, but of course did not succeed, as it is very rare that steamers can tow a ship off the shore. Having decided not to use the tugs any more, the officers came to the conclusion to get out all the heavy and light anchors, hitch cables on to them, and rig a capstan. Considerable difficulty was experienced in carrying out these designs. The sailors had been up without sleep for three nights; the atmosphere was very cold, and they were used to warm climates, and the ship lay so near the heavy surf that great danger attended every movement. The officers and men persevered, however, and by 7 o'clock, when the high tide began to make its appearance in the offing, the hull was moving perceptibly, but to so very small an extent that great fears were entertained whether she could be got off. If the heavy flood-tide came, which was due at 11 o'clock, and found her in her unpleasant birth, it would probably destroy her, dashing her timbers about most unmercifully; knowing this and feeling that the safety of the ship and the reputation of her officers depended on the hardest kind of work, officers as well as men labored incessantly at the ropes and anchors. A heavy cable had been brought down by the Wrecking Society, and the men who came with it rendered most valuable assistance. For two or three hours the work slackened not—the tugs plying to and fro with anchor and chains, and all the small boats of the ship doing similar business. At 8 o'clock a very marked movement was made, and all on board sensibly felt the hull recede some twenty or thirty feet from its berth. This fact made everybody work twice as hard; the sailors cheered, the officers encouraged them; the capstan went around like a windmill, and to the inexpressible joy of all the hull continued to move seaward. At half-past eight the scene on board was most novel. But five brief hours before the destiny of the ship seemed to be, to say the least, most doubtful. No one felt certain and very many doubted that she would ever come off. Even those who believed that the anchors would haul her away thought that it would take several days to do it, and that she must be very materially damaged. Their faces and their actions betokened grave feeling, and the crew exhibited equally rueful countenances. Now the ability to pull her off became a certainty, and the transition from grief to joy was very perceptible. At 9 o'clock, a shout went up from the ship, which awoke all the echoes at Long Branch, that she was afloat. Now it was feared that she would back on the rocks by which she was surrounded. A most singular circumstance connected with her going ashore was the fact that she passed almost through an avenue of uninterrupted water, on either side of which were huge rocks, with sharpened points, coming in contact with any of which might end her history in a few days. Once clear of the shore, the most extraordinary precautions were taken to keep her head to sea. Steam was got up, and she moved at the desired speed, making for the Bar. She remained below for some time, and steamed up the North River at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, safe and sound. The Navy Department will probably give permission to have her put in the Dry Dock, where a survey will be held upon her. It is certain that she has sustained very little damage, as the shore only indented her perceptibly for a few hours. As considerable difference of opinion exists as to the cause of the disaster, which came so near being fatal, it may not be amiss to state it. The vessel was turned over to the Italian officers by Mr. WEBB before the departure of the vessel from this City. Capt. COMSTOCK, however, accompanied Mr. WEBB to make suggestions during the voyage, and the famous Pilot, Mr. McGUIRE, was taken on board. *The duties of the latter gentleman expired when the* vessel crossed the Bar, as he was not a coast pilot. Capt. [illegible] took the whole responsibility of managing the ship, placed her himself on the chart, and by some mistake, got nearer the shore than he intended when it was, of course, too late, and impossible to get her off. The Captain states as a reason why he could not avoid getting on shore, that he had already gone three times in the same direction as he went out last, and returned safely.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

BOUNTIES TO TROOPS FROM THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Col. J. F. [illegible] and Capt. J. A. [illegible], selected by the Sub-Committee appointed at the recent meeting held at the Cooper Institute, to visit the Army of the Potomac to explain to New-York regiments the matter of bounties, etc., will leave for the army to-morrow. The total bounty to men from that State who reënlist, will not be less than $777. Of this $402 will be paid by Government; $300, and in some counties more, by county, and $75 by the State. Each man reënlisting should receive from his mustering officer a paper showing to what town, city and county he is to be credited. The State and county bounties will be paid when the men come home on furlough.

BOUNTIES TO VETERANS.

Immediately on the reassembling of Congress, bills will be introduced in both Houses extending the time for the payment of bounties to veterans.

GEN. BUTLER'S STATUS.

Measures will at once be adopted by our Government which will compel rebel authorities to recognize Gen. BUTLER's status as an officer of the United States army, until that is done no propositions relative to exchanges made by the rebels, will be recognized.

CONFISCATION SALES.

Under the confiscation Act there was sold at the Patent Office to-day all the right, title and interest of GAMEWELL & Co., of Charleston, S. C., in the fire-alarm telegraph patents, eleven in number. They were purchased by KENNARD & Co.

THE FRENCH TOBACCO AT RICHMOND.

New complications are said to have arisen in the matter of the removal of the French tobacco from Richmond. It is believed here that the rebel Government will refuse permission to French war-vessels to ascend James River.

COTTON IN TEXAS.

Letters received from officers in Gen. BANKS' army say that the cotton held by planters in Texas, which will soon be brought into market, is over 200,000 bales.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

SECRETARY CHASE'S PURPOSES.

It is not believed here that Secretary CHASE will issue more legal tenders, though it is stated that both Committees of Congress have expressed the opinion that it would have to be done. It is understood that yesterday his intention was to call for a loan.

NEW-YEAR CALLS UPON THE PRESIDENT.

The President will receive the army and navy officers on New-Year's Day, in the following order. The officers of the navy and marine corps will assemble at the Navy Department, in undress uniform, and proceed to the Executive Mansion in a body. The officers of the army will assemble at the War Department, in full uniform, at 11½ o'clock, and also call in a body.

CHIEF COMMISSARY, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Capt. THOMAS WILSON, C. S. A., has been appointed Chief Commissary of the Army of the Potomac, in place of A. H. CLARK, who has been relieved and ordered to report at New-York. He is the son of JOSEPH L. WILSON, Chief Clerk of the Land Office.

A PETITION IN BEHALF OF ENSIGN WALTERS.

A petition is in circulation, signed by the officers of the Potomac flotilla and the Navy-yard here, asking that HENRY WALTERS, late Acting Ensign, commanding the gunboat *Reliance*, that was captured by the rebels in July last in the Rappahannock, be reinstated. He was dismissed from the service by the department, and it is stated on the occasion WALTERS fought desperately.

PERSONAL.

Mr. WILLIAM FAXON, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, has gone to Hartford.

Postmaster-General BLAIR has so far recovered from his recent indisposition as to be able to resume his duties to-day.

Major MURFREE is in town on official business.

ADAMS S. HILL, the chief correspondent at Washington of the New-York *Tribune*, has resigned his position.

PASSENGER TRAINS OF THE ARMY.

It has been ordered that but one passenger train shall hereafter leave Washington daily for the Army of the Potomac, namely at 9:45 in the forenoon. Other trains are exclusively for freight. Sutlers can accompany their goods provided their passes have been countersigned the previous day.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD returned to-night in a special car from New-York.

The Health of Chief Justice Taney.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

Chief-Justice TANEY is thought to be somewhat better this morning.

The War in the Southwest.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

After suffering defeat at Summerville and Middlebury, the particulars of which have not been received, the rebel Gen. FORREST divided his forces into four columns, which were reported to be 4,000 strong and crossed Wolf River, near Lafayette yesterday afternoon. They destroyed several small culverts, trestles, and the telegraph on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Collierville and Moscow, and have gone South, with Gen. GRIERSON's cavalry and MORGAN's brigade of infantry in hot pursuit, and it is hoped will bring them to a stand at Coldwater. The bridge over which this force crossed Wolf River, had been ordered to be destroyed, but the order was disobeyed. The telegraph is now working, and the railroad will be repaired by to-morrow.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The guerrillas along the river have been remarkably quiet since Gen. ELLET's marine brigade has been in the neighborhood. The brigade has captured, during the past three weeks, over fifty prisoners, many of them officers; also upward of one hundred mules and horses.

COTTON MARKET.

Sales of Cotton at Memphis, on Saturday, were 947 bales; the sales of the week amounted to 1,649 bales, being 200 less than the sales of the previous week. The amount shipped during the week was 285 bales, being 77 more than the shipments of the previous week.

Shipments from Oct. 19 to Dec. 26, inclusive, 22,-619 bales.

Two cotton presses are in operation at Carbondale, Jackson County, Illinois, about one hundred bales being shipped from that point this season.

A large number of refugees, in a destitute condition, have arrived here from Alabama.

Arrivals in the City.

Gens. L. E. Webb, Wisconsin; A. C. Niven, and J. T. Miller, New-York, and H. P. Sweetser, Penn.; Hon. J. R. McBride, Oregon, and Cols. S. S. [illegible], Washington, and J. Farnsworth, Penn., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. A. H. Holley, Conn., Admiral Lessoffsky and Lieut. Semetschkin, Russian Navy, are at the Everett House.

Hon. D. C. Littlejohn and wife, New-York; Hon. F. W. Rice, Minnesota; Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh; Lieut. Appleton, Boston; H. Morgan, Aurora, and W. P. Letchworth, Buffalo, are at the Astor House.

Assistant-Adjutant-Gen. Ira N. Burritt, United States Volunteers; Jas. W. Blanchard, Chicago, and Jas. B. Kelly, St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prof. E. W. Mason, Providence; C. H. Goodham, Yale College, and Robt. Murrill, Louisville, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

One Bottle Did It.

REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass., writes: "The effect of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle. Others of my acquaintance have used it with same effect. The ZYLOBALSAMUM I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair."

Letter No. 2, on Electrical Therapeutics, (will appear in TO-MORROW'S TIMES) by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, Medical Electrician, No. 50 Bond-st.

"We Have Been Asked Several Times, since our illustration of Mr. Worcester's Factory, whether his celebrated Hinged-plate Pianos would stand as well in tune as those of other first-class makers. We answer, emphatically, they will. Our own observation of several of the Hinged-plate Pianos in constant use satisfies us that in that respect they are second to none. They are unquestionably beautiful instruments: free, rich and generous in tone, unexceptionable in touch, elegant in style and finish, and so thoroughly made that no change of temperature can affect them. The Hinged-plate Pianos of Mr. Worcester are entirely reliable."—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Dec. 26.*
MANUFACTORY and WAREROOMS, corner of 14th-st. and 3d-av.
N. B.—A Pamphlet, illustrative and descriptive of the HINGED-PLATE PIANO, sent free upon application.

Native Wines and Brandy for the Holidays.—$10 will buy three bottles Catawba Brandy, three bottles sweet Catawba Wine, two bottles dry Catawba Wine, two bottles Catawba Bitters and two bottles old Bourbon Whisky, all of superior quality and packed in a case marked "Family Gift Package," and delivered free from ZIMMERMANN & CO.'S native wine and brandy depot, No. 22 Duane-st., near Chatham-st., (late partners to N. Longworth, Cincinnati.

New Sewing-Machines To Rent, by [illegible] & COMPANY, No. 450 Broadway, Three doors below [illegible]-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway, TO HIS CUSTOMERS. I have a large and very choice stock of goods suitable as presents for the HOLIDAYS, consisting of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS. HATS for MISSES, BOYS and INFANTS. SLEIGH ROBES, LADIES' FOOT MUFFS, (an entirely new article.) GENTS' HATS, FUR COLLARS, Caps and Gloves. LADIES', GENTS' and BOYS' SKATING CAPS, fur-trimmed. Also a very choice lot of MINK and SEAL GLOVES for ladies' wear. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Dr. B. C. Perry, DERMATOLOGIST, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston. Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching. Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin. No charge for consultation.

Musical Boxes. Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured. Voix Célestes, Harps, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

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CARD. The Common Council having tendered me the use of the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, for New-Year's day, I shall be most happy to exchange congratulations with my friends and fellow-citizens, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., on that day. C. GODFREY GUNTHER. New-York, Dec. 31, 1863.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. OFFICE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, New-York. The steamer GEORGE CROMWELL, advertised to sail hence for New-Orleans on the 19th instant, has been seized and detained by order of the Government. Bankers and others who shipped currency and specie by or through the Adams Express Company, between Dec. [illegible] and the 21st inclusive, destined for New-Orleans and intended to go by said steamer, are hereby notified that said currency and specie have been transferred to and sent by the steamship MORNING STAR, which sailed Dec. 21. This notice is given that shippers who had insured to [illegible] by the GEORGE CROMWELL may obtain [illegible] the MORNING STAR if they desire. [illegible] New-York, Dec. 22, 1863.

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AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY. READ. HARLEM, July 30, 1863. I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever. WILLIAM LIDDLE, Harlem, 125th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK. DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED. No. 433 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863. I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever. O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED. NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863. I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is so skillful and so successful, that it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied. JAMES LITTLE, No. 265 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8. I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain. JAMES FURLONG, No. 368 2d-av.

No. 124 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1863. *I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so* in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief. I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his modest treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1863. This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all [illegible] pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill. CARROLL J. POST, No. [illegible]

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED. READ. NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863. This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured. FREDERICK WEBER, No. 500 4th-st.

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35. The Fisherman's Family	J. C. Force, Esq.	Shayer.
36. The Virgin and Child	T. J. Bryan, Esq.	Mabuse.
37. The Sack of Rome	A. Belmont, Esq.	Fleury.
38. The Sailor's Return	W. H. Webb, Esq.	Hubner.
39. The Duel	W. P. Wright, Esq.	Ulysse.
40. The U. S. Frigate St. Lawrence	W. Young, Esq.	Plageman.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY. A NEW EDITION. GEMS FROM THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, photographed from the originals, by A. A. Turner, and reproduced (for the first time) under the superintendence of B. Frodsham, with letter-press descriptive of each work. One elegant volume, large 4to, with 32 fine Photographs. Elegant, in morocco, $20. The Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, so long and favorably known in New-York, is, for the first time, reproduced by the aid of photography. This will enable many art-lovers to possess copies of original pictures, the great value of which would place the possession of them beyond their reach. It is needless to attempt to eulogize this collection, for it has now been for many years before the American public, who have had, and justly so, their national vanity flattered by the knowledge that this country possesses a gallery of modern German painters' works, such as is seldom seen in Germany itself, and this not a public but a private property.

NEW PRESENTATION BOOK FOR 1864. THE WREATH OF BEAUTY. Edited by John R. G. Hassard. 1 vol. imperial 8vo, embellished with sixteen steel Portraits, beautifully printed, and richly bound in best Turkey morocco. $12 50. In the preparation of this volume it has been the editor's endeavor to impart such a variety to its contents that no intelligent reader shall fail to find in it much that may interest him; and with this view, although a great part of the book has been written expressly for its pages, he has not scrupled to select, from various foreign writers, a number of tales which seemed to him worthy of being better known in this country than they thus far have been.

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NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEVENTIETH YEAR. OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-ST., At the corner of William.

With the first day of January, 1864, the NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER passes from the hands of Messrs. FRANCIS HALL & COMPANY, who have been its conductors for more than fifty years, into those of new proprietors, who will be known to the public as the "COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER ASSOCIATION."

In making this change, it is not the purpose of those concerned to alter the general character of the Journal, or to abandon the independent and elevated tone which it has traditionally brought to the discussion of all political and social questions. It is designed, on the contrary, to give the paper, under its new auspices, fresh and more legitimate claims to the title of a COMMERCIAL JOURNAL. It will devote especial attention to the Department of MARINE INTELLIGENCE, for which it has organized a correspondence, insuring the amplest and most detailed daily accounts of the movements of shipping on all the waters of the world, thus rendering the paper essential to THE SHIPPING AND MARINE INSURANCE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY. Its FINANCIAL ARTICLE, the daily reports of the WHOLESALE MARKETS, and of the movements in the DRY GOODS, PRODUCE, and other departments of Trade, will be distinguished by their fullness and correctness.

While thus vindicating its claim to be a RELIABLE ORGAN OF THE MERCANTILE CLASSES, the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER WILL NOT BE the ORGAN of any OTHER class, or INTEREST, or CLIQUE or PARTY. It aims to be thoroughly independent of all partisan influence; and to be governed exclusively by the ambition to discover TRUTH, and as far as practicable to make it acceptable and current in place of the [illegible] errors of fact, and of political, economical and social science, to the propagation of which so large a portion of the contemporary press is lamentably addicted.

Thus while unalterably and earnestly loyal to the Government, in its warfare against armed rebellion, the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER will be constrained to criticise freely such national measures as it deems impolitic or unnecessary or mischievous, and to award censure as impartially as it accords praise where praise is due.

In fact, the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER proposes to itself no aim short of a public recognition that its columns are to be consulted for the frankness and directness of its expressions of opinion, and the zeal with which it avoids the stigma of sensation journalism, by marking all unvouched-for and questionable news, of which the telegraph is so productive, with appropriate doubt, or explicit denial and exposure. The News Department shall not only be remarkable for its promptitude and fullness, but for ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY.

The LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC and ART DEPARTMENTS of the Journal will receive more attention than heretofore, and will engage the services of the leading talent of the country. Arrangements to this effect have already been completed.

While the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER will thus command a position in advance of existing commercial papers, it will abate no claim to rank on terms of equality with the most popular literary and the most trustworthy political journals.

The COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, a large folio sheet, is published every afternoon, Sundays excepted; the first edition appearing at 1½, the second at 3¼, and the third at 4 P. M.

THE PRICE THREE CENTS A COPY, at which rate it is sold everywhere, or delivered in the City by carriers.

☞ *A Liberal Discount to Newsmen.*

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STATE BOUNTY ..... [illegible]
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits ..... [illegible]
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers ..... Do. [illegible]
Total ..... [illegible]

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor, MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller, ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor, ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor, WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor, WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor, County Committee. ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

AT J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.'S, NO. 150 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y. Fine gold and silver watches, rich jewelry and diamonds, sterling silver ware, bridal presents, card albums, &c., &c. We manufacture our own silver-plated ware, such as tea sets, urns, casters, baskets, forks, spoons, &c. We double-plate all that we sell, and our prices are as low as the lowest.

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NEW-YEAR'S RECEPTION.—REV. MR. [illegible], Pastor of the Christian Alliance, invites his friends, Soldiers' Families and others, to call on him New-Year's Day, at Hope Chapel, Broadway. Music and refreshments.

CORA L. V. SCOTT, LATE HATCH, HAS been invited to give a series of discourses, under spiritual influence, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing on SUNDAY, Jan. 3.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

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BANKERS and DEALERS in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
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U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
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We also buy and sell at market rates:
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Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, 100,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.
376	$[illegible]	1666	$2,000	1362	$[illegible]
[illegible]	4,000	1362	9,000	1363	1,000
[illegible]	2,000	1493	3,000	[illegible]	6,000
1676	4,000	1782	7,000	1836	6,000
[illegible]	2,000	[illegible]	4,000	2167	11,000
204	3,000	729	3,000	683	6,000
816	7,000	287	3,000	1172	5,000
[illegible]	5,000				

Total $100,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.

Dec. 4, 1864. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

[illegible] L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 18th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 8th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon, and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $[illegible], and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $[illegible], and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,367, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Dec. 26, 1863.
NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE DAYTON and Michigan Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, are notified that the interest coupons falling due on the first day of January, 1864, and signed Preserved Smith, Secretary, will be paid at the Bank of America on the first prox.; and the coupons of said Mortgage Bonds maturing on the first day of January, 1864, and signed J. C. Telford, President, will be paid on presentation at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, on the first proximo. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 22, 1862.
The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.
CHARLES L. FROST, EDWARD WESTON, HENRY S. MARQUAND, } Trustees.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1863.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23, 1863.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., Broadway, cor. 42d-st., New-York, Dec. 28, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M.
The transfer book will be closed on the evening of the 28th inst., and be opened on the morning of the 12th of January. W. TITUS, Sec'y.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, and coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid at our office, No. 50 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2, 1864, less the Government tax of 3 per cent. M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open one hour.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 22, 1863.
THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS ISSUED by the State of Michigan, due in New-York on the first day of January, 1864, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in that City. [illegible], State Treasurer.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.
The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of
ONLY SIXTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.
With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.
Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.
VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the *City of New-York, on the first days of April and October,* in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a first and only mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."
The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.
Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 12, 1863.

FOR SALE.
Sacramento Valley First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Central Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
San Mateo County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Santa Clara County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
City of Auburn (California) 8 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
Saint Paul and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
Lake Erie and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. [illegible], and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.
MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.
Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancy in the accounts.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mariposa Company, falling due on the first day of January next, will be paid on that day, in gold, on presentation at the office of the Company. JAMES HOY, President.
GEO. W. FOWLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO., No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. D. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division,) No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1863.—The interest due 31st December on the PREFERRED CERTIFICATES issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, at the office of the Trustees, No. 58 Wall-st. The transfer-books for all certificates will be closed from the afternoon of the 26th inst. to the morning of the 4th of January, 1864. By order of the Trustees.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

TO STOCK BROKERS.—A YOUNG GENTLEman of experience and acquaintance in the Stock market, and belonging to a firm about being dissolved, desires a situation as cashier, &c., in a broker's office. Is a good penman and accountant. Salary can be arranged from the amount of business influenced, or will put in some capital, and take a small interest, if necessary. References furnished. Address H. & N., Box No. 144 Post-office.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th of January next. The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Jan. 2, to Tuesday, Jan. 12, inclusive.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1863.
THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until [illegible] the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., (as reorganized,) CHILLICOTHE, O., Dec. 26, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Stock Books of this Company, at the offices at Chillicothe and at the New-York transfer office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th January next.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will, after Jan. 1, 1864, be paid at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York.
CLEVELAND, Dec. 24, 1863. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the above-named Bonds, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to their order on demand by C. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 44 William-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st January, 1864, of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date *in Gold Coin*, less Government tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 31 City Exchange, Boston.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston the 18th day of December, 1863, it was
Voted, That a dividend of six dollars per share, free of Government tax, be, and the same is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of January next, to holders of stock, at the close of business on the 19th instant. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.
Voted, That the Transfer books of the Company be closed from and after the 19th until the 26th instant.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
In all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.
Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 4 WALL-ST.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Regular agency for the NATIONAL LOANS.
Subscriptions received for U. S. 5-20 BONDS, and COMMISSIONS ALLOWED to Bankers.
Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
Especial care given to the interests of DEPOSITORS and CORRESPONDENTS.
SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO.
No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.
The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M. THOS. LOYD, Secretary.

$30,000.
TO CAPITALISTS OR MANUFACTURERS.—The extensive and valuable Factory property on the south side of 31st-st., between 2d and Lexington avs., covering five full lots of land, for sale or to lease for a term of years. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 10 years at 6 per cent. Apply at No. 422 2d-av., KILPATRICK'S carpenter shop.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., punctually.
THE PUBLIC ADMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.
Stocks are called in alphabetical order, embracing all the leading Mining Stocks sold in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. &c.
This institution is the only large channel for developing the great mining resources of this country, and increasing activity in the securities of the various Mining Companies. The charge is One Dollar only, for each lot of Stock bought and sold at the Board; and no charge is made unless the Stocks offered are disposed of.
For full particulars see rules and regulations.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company are hereby notified that upon delivery of their bonds to the undersigned, at their office, No. 25 Park-row, after maturity, on or before the 30th day of January next, they will receive the principal and interest thereon; or, at their option, they may renew their bonds for fifteen years, with interest at six per cent., payable semi-annually—to pay which within that time an ample sinking fund has been provided by the Company.
ABRAHAM BELL'S SON.
Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 10 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-four Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st proximo until after the election. A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

LOST—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHern Indiana Railroad Company 7 per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible], for $1,000 each, dated Oct. 21, 1857, and redeemable Nov. 1, 1877, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable 1st May and November. Payment of same has been stopped and application made to the Company for the issue of Duplicate Bonds. CAMMANN & CO.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank and three Inspectors of the ensuing election will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the then next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next annual election, will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board, R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

COUPON NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF RAILWAY County, City and Town Bonds can obtain information as to the payment of coupons attached upon application to GEO. L. DUNBAR, No. 67 William-st. Dealer in Securities of every description. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention.

INTEREST ON INDIANA STATE DEBT.—On and after the 6th day of January next, we will advance the Half-yearly interest which falls due on the 1st of that month on the Funded Debt of the State of Indiana.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.
New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1863.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF PICKAWAY County (Ohio) Bonds, due 1st of January, 1864, and made payable at the Continental Bank, are requested to present them at the Park Bank for payment.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons [illegible] of this Company will be paid on presentation [illegible] McANDREW & WANN, No. 13 [illegible].

THE ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO, COUPONS, due 1st prox., will be paid by us on and after that date, less 3 per cent. Government tax.
WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN, NO COMMISSIONS. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 28 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS WHICH CAN BE ESTABLISHED in any large town or city—the larger the better—West, South or East. It is protected by letters patent, has been in successful operation in New-York for three years, where it can be seen, and any amount of reference given in its favor. It requires but very little capital to carry it on, is attended with none of the outside expenses and perplexities of ordinary business, is strictly cash, and connected with the most wealthy class of people. Any person looking for a business [illegible] which he can successfully locate, cannot find anything which, for the capital invested, begins to compare with it. Address, with real signature, E. S., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF THIS CITY IS DEsirous of a situation in a respectable, moneyed institution or a connection with a Stock and Exchange house in this City. The advertiser is well and for years widely and perhaps favorably known, and especially so to several gentlemen of high mercantile standing, to whom he can refer, and has no doubt, through his friends and acquaintances, can use his influence advantageously. His principal object is to place himself with some institution or house for information and employment, and expects no remuneration until the value of his services are ascertained. Address Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED.—SIX AGENTS WANTED, to whom good salaries will be paid. They must possess good moral character; clergymen preferred. None need apply but gentlemen who can furnish the best of testimonials. Call at No. [illegible] Broadway, Room No. 7, back, room on second stairs, between [illegible] A. M., [illegible] Dec.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN OR THE whole of an established manufacturing cash business, competing only with hand labor. Capital required from $15,000 to $25,000. For further information apply to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF AMERICA.
DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) *per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax*, payable to the Stockholders on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864.
The Transfer Book will remain closed from this date until the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, December, 1863.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, IOWA, Dec. 24, 1863.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Three and a Half per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, from the net earnings of the past six months, payable in cash, on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst. The Dividend will be payable to Eastern Stockholders, at the banking house of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, and to the Dubuque Stockholders, only at the Treasurer's office in Dubuque.
The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 31, and reopened on Monday, Jan. 18, 1864.
EDWARD STIMSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDING, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 26th day of December until the morning of the 7th day of January next. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, N. J., the 16th inst., a dividend of four and two-thirds per cent., on preferred, and two per cent on common stock, was declared and payable at the transfer office of Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York, on and after Jan. 2, 1864. *The transfer books will be closed from* 17th instant to 2d proximo. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1863.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable, free of United States tax, on or after MONDAY, Jan. 4, next.
The Transfer Books will be closed on 24th inst., and opened on Jan. 5, 1864. By order
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—19TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank has declared its usual quarterly dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 2d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 2d proximo.
Dec. 24, 1863. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 24, 1863.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Four per Cent., "free of Government tax," out of the earnings of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1864. J. S. FOX, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have to-day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, and made it payable on and after Jan. 2 next, free of Government tax.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.
159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank and the Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR per cent., payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next.
The transfer books will be closed till that date.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the Capital of this Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 2d proximo.
By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of 3½ per cent., payable on and after January 2, 1864, free of Government tax.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to January 2, 1864, inclusive.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.
DIVIDEND NO. 25.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day to 2d proximo. By order.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Acting Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the day of payment. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, free of Government tax.
Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th December to Jan. 2. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.
FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESident and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the current half year, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1864. By order of the Board.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1863.
21ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January.
The Transfer books are closed to that day inclusive.
DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders at the office of the Company, on and after Jan. 2 next. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Saturday, Jan. 2, 1864. By order of the Board.
F. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 4. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Jan. 4. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, free from Government tax, [illegible]
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADESMEN'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. [illegible] BOWERY.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. [illegible] will draw interest from that date. CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.
All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE, Dec. 28.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 18th of January, 1864.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Interest on money deposited on or before Jan. 1, 1864, will commence on that date.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 and 5 to 7 P. M.
R. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. F. [illegible], Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1864.
The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per Cent. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.
All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES [illegible], } Secretaries.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. Interest commences, Jan. 1, 1864.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. BULL, Sec. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.
Cash Capital $300,000
Surplus over ...... $200,000 Assets over $500,000
This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.
The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.
1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.
2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.
3. In the issue of 60 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash, to customers on all Participation Policies.
Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.
No liability whatever incurred by the assured.
A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.
Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.
Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.
The price must be written out in words on the bids.
Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.
The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.
All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.
The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.
All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.
The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.
Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."
Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.
Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.
(Town, County, and State.) ———
(Date.) ———
I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:
—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.
Your obedient servant,
Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.
We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
Witness. { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]
I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.
To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.
All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new School-house on the lots of ground known as Nos. [illegible], in Twenty-third-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must give the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWARD COOPER,
Chairman Board of School Officers, Eighteenth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Secretary.
Dated Dec. 28, 1863.

U. S. A. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863.
MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND IMporters are invited to send to this office, price-lists of and tenders for any or all of the articles of medical and hospital supplies required for the use of the army. Copies of the Supply-table can be seen at the office of any Medical Purveyor. Further particulars made known on application to HENNELL STEVENS,
Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army,
Medical Purveyor, Dept. Tenn.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—PROposals are solicited for the construction of a coal road between Scranton and New-York. For particulars apply at the office of the WYOMING VALLEY COAL COMPANY, No. 48 Pine-st., New-York.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For paving Twenty-first-street from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
For building a sewer in Washington-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort streets.
For flagging sidewalks in Forty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.
For regulating and flagging Fifty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.
For flagging and setting curb and gutter stones at southeast corner of Leonard and Church streets.
For flagging and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
For filling lots east side of Broadway, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets.
The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Also, all the lots on both sides of Washington-street, between Horatio and Gansevoort streets. Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Lexington avenues. Also, all the property at the southeast corner of Leonard and Church streets, to the extent of one hundred and twenty-six feet on Church-street, and one hundred and seventeen feet on Leonard-street. Also, all the lots fronting on the east side of Broadway, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, together with Ward numbers Fifty, Fifty-one and Fifty-two on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, being in the immediate rear of the lots on Broadway. Also, the lots in Block number Fifty, on the south side of Forty-ninth-street, known as Ward numbers Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten and Eleven, and Ward number Forty-six in Block number Forty-nine, on the north side of Forty-ninth-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 22, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For paving with trap-block pavement the following streets:
Eighth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue.
Seventeenth-street, from Union-square to First-avenue.
Forty-ninth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.
The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, and upon the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block north and south of Eighth-street. Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventeenth-street, between Union-square and First-avenue, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block north and south of Seventeenth-street.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, and upon both sides of the intersecting avenues to the extent of half the block north and south of Forty-ninth-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Dec. 30, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE printed lists of the names and residences of all persons enrolled under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, as subject to do military duty in the several districts comprising this division, viz.: City and County of New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties, are exposed to view, for the inspection of the public, at each of the following places:
Headquarters Provost-Marshal, each district, the Police stations, and each of the places where the polls were held at the recent election.
Any person enrolled may appear before the Board of Enrollment of the District, and claim to have his name stricken from the list, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he is not, and will not be, at the time fixed for the next draft, (Jan. 5, 1864,) liable to military duty on account of,
First—Alienage.
Second—Non-residence.
Third—Unsuitableness of age.
Fourth—Manifest permanent physical disability.
The time fixed for hearing such cases will expire on the 5th of January, 1864.
WILLIAM HAYS, Brig.-Gen. Vols., and A. A. P. M. General.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 13 CENTRE-ST. AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, December, 1863.
TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise for the City and County of New-York will hold its fifteenth and final sessions for the present year, on the 31st day of December, 1863, in the City Hall of the City, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Court Room (Part No. 1) of the Court of Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.
Application for license will be received at any time during business hours, at the above named offices, where blanks and all necessary information will be furnished free to applicants.
WM. J. HASKETT, No. 13 Centre-street.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, No. 7 Chambers-street.
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 313 West 28th-street.
Commissioners.
JOHN HENRY PRICE, Clerk.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN O. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at one o'clock P. M., in Room [illegible], City Hall.
[illegible]
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS.
Mr. CHARLES CHRISTMAS and Mr. ERHARD A. MATHIESSEN retire from the house of AUGUST BELMONT & CO., this day, by mutual consent.
Mr. BELMONT will continue the business on his own account under the same firm of AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
AUGUST BELMONT,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,
ERHARD A. MATTHIESSEN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED TROOPS, No. [illegible], NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1863.
THIS IS THE ONLY REGIMENT OF colored men authorized in the State of New-York, and no one can lawfully recruit colored men in this State for any other organization. Recruits count upon the quota of the towns where they belong. $10 are paid to every man bringing an accepted recruit; recruits get the State bounty of $75 and the local bounties. For further information address VINCENT COLYER, General Superintendent of Recruiting, No. [illegible] 4th-st., New-York.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED—TO WHOM I WILL secure the very highest bounty, cash in hand. Call and see me before enlisting elsewhere. Capt. PRATT, No. 189 Orchard-st., near Stanton.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

MEDICAL.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, inventor and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!! FALLACIES UNMASKED!!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, [illegible] edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 illustrations, upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology, European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 12 M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, [illegible] and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. *Young man are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure.* Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. [illegible] (Astor House,) and No. [illegible] FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient [illegible] offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years, in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate [illegible] ... physician and surgeon [illegible]

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly [illegible] pages, and 100 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse [illegible] ... A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage [illegible] ... receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to Operative Surgery and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Hernia, Hemorrhoids, Varicocele and Fistula. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. The last number of the *Scalpel*, containing articles on these subjects, may be had of EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they [illegible] ... Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be [illegible]

VERMIN [illegible] ... HEGEMAN & CO., [illegible] ... Sent by Express. A complete exposition of diseases gratis. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1830. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies, fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Originated and made a specialty in the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless teeth extracting. No. 22 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. E. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, and No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, extract teeth positively without pain [illegible] ... They are also [illegible] ... on gold, $20; Plating, $5; Silver, $10; [illegible] ... on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Dec. 31. Has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

For the accommodation of passengers and shippers, the steamship EDINBURGH will be detained until 2 P. M. SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Jan. 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Jan. 9

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.
THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,300 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. NICHOLSON, will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from BOSTON, Jan. 26.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New-York to St. Johns, $40, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $90, $60, $30, $16[illegible].

For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and [illegible], and all other information, apply to [illegible] & CO., No. 31 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamships, NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and letters.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace	Tuesday, Dec. 29.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 20 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin .... $[illegible] } Payable in Currency.
Steerage .... 35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Jan. 2.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $77; Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland, at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, and MONDAY, Feb. 1.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
☞ No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship YAZOO, Geo. W. COUCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 P. M.

Passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, $65.
For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine, fast-sailing Clyde-built steamship ST. GEORGE, Capt. WYLIE, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions—Cabin, $75; Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $35. Payable in currency. FRANCIS McDONALD, & CO., No. 6 Bowling-Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.

SHIP GEN McCLELLAN .... Sails Jan'y 2.
SHIP ROGER A. HEIRN .... Sails Jan'y 4.
FOR LONDON—X LINE.
SHIP DANIEL WEBSTER .... Sails Jan'y 6.

For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or Drafts available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., N. Y.

TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—TO sail on SATURDAY, Jan. [illegible] o'clock, P. M. United States Mail steamship EVENING STAR [illegible] ... JAMES A. RAYNOR, [illegible] ... EVENING STAR, and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. [illegible]

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE C. KEYS.

ALL KINDS OF STAPLE AND FANCY Envelopes manufactured by BERLIN & JONES.

VALENTINES MANUFACTURED FOR the trade by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st., N. Y.

SCHOOL REWARDS.—ALL KINDS MANUfactured by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st., N. Y.

MOURNING AND WEDDING STATIONERY manufactured for the trade by BERLIN & JONES.

NOTE PAPERS MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS MANUfactured by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William.

S[illegible] & [illegible], PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK [illegible], 15 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1864.—PHOTOGRAPH ALbums, Scrap Books, Games, Daily Journals, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH good board, by a young gentleman and wife, in a house with few boarders, or a private family. Pleasant [illegible] would secure weekly pay in advance. Address Box No. 500 Post-office.

AN UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE SUITE of five rooms, communicating with southern exposure, can be seen at No. 1 West 36th-st. Private table if desired.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1864, (NEW-YEAR'S DAY,)
FAMILY PERFORMANCE.
TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
AS GIFTS TO THE CHILDREN.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
Doors open at 7½; curtain raised at 8¼ o'clock.
The performance will end at 11½ P. M.
Grand distribution of Toys, by
ACOSRIBAS, THE ENCHANTER,
lately arrived in New-York with
LES PANTINS DE VIOLETTE.
NOTICE.—Every child under 12 years will be entitled to a Toy equivalent to the price of admission.
FIGARO PROGRAMME,
LES ETRENNES DE M. POISSON.
Vaudeville for the occasion, in one act, by MM. X. and Y.
LE JOUR DE L'AN A NEW-YORK.
Rondo for the opportunity, song by M. Donation.
LA LUNE DE MIEL.
Romance rendered by Mlle. Maillet.
JE DINE CHEZ MA MERE.
Comedie Vaudeville in 1 Act, By M. L. Thiboust.
LES DEUX AVEUGLES.
Bouffonerie musicale in one Act by M. Offenbach.
SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864.
The great success.
LES PANTINS DE VIOLETTE.
Opera Bouffe in one Act; music by M. Adam.
BATAILLE DE DAMES.
Comedie in three Acts by E. Scribe.
Box office at No. 623 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The new sensation of the day.
THE MOST REFINED AND DELIGHTFUL RESORT IN THE CITY FOR LADIES.
"THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,"
OR "MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE."

This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science. Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. H. B. McKEON, Manager.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager .... Mr. B. A. Baker
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 31.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Bob Brierly .... Mr. J. Whiting
[illegible] .... Mr. Walter Lenox
May Edwards .... Miss Kate Singleton
Emily St. Evremond .... Miss Mary Shaw
Sam Willoughby .... Miss Henrietta Irving
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4.
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.

CLINTON HALL.
Astor-place, between Broadway and 4th-av.
PERHAM'S
NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE,
THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,
devoted to the interests of Invalid Soldiers.
Exhibition EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
National Home tickets, admitting four each, $1; single admission 25 cents. See descriptive bills.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season tickets for a gentleman $5
Season tickets for ladies 3
Season tickets for boys under 15 years 3
For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Twenty-second Season, 1863-1864. Public Rehearsal No. 7 will take place at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Extra admission to the rehearsal 50 cents, for sale at the usual places. By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general servant; wages, $8; good reference. Call at No. 102 East 14th-st.

AS GERMAN COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GERman woman, who understands fine German, French and English cooking, wants a situation in a first-class family. Apply at the Employment Office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, &c.—A young man, lately arrived from Cork, Ireland, aged 30, of energetic habits, a good penman and accountant, wants a situation as assistant book-keeper, time-keeper, entry-clerk, &c.; has 12 years' experience in office business, and good references, both from his former employers and business men in this City; would like a country town. No agents noticed. Address W. M. T., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT SALESMAN.—WANTED, A situation as assistant salesman, entry or general clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good references. Address ASSISTANT, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. [illegible] Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener [illegible] ... by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business [illegible] ... fruit and vegetables. Good references. [illegible] month at No. 31 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man, as first-rate fruit, plant and vegetable grower, with the best of reference. Call or address Mr. Bridgeman's seedstore, No. 876 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man of long experience in this City, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; the very best of City reference. Call on or address R. D., No. 19 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter, a situation in a private family; has four years' reference from his present employer, and eleven from his previous one. Apply for two days, at his employer's residence, No. 309 5th-av., corner 32d-st.

AS WAITER OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation, by a young man, as waiter or coachman, out of the City, who can bring references for 10 years. Apply for one week at the Sailor's Home, No. 190 Cherry-st.

AS MANAGER OR FOREMAN.—WANTED, a situation as manager or foreman of an iron foundry; can furnish the best of reference. Address IRON FOUNDER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—THE ADvertiser desires some position in a respectable house; is an experienced double-entry book-keeper and correspondent, of first-class business qualifications; has been the financial manager of a large wholesale house. Compensation at the option of the employer. For particulars and an interview, address W. OTIS, Box No. 3,844 Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DOUBLE-entry book-keeper, quick and correct, of large business capacity, some position in a good house; has been the financial manager of a large house; is fully competent; expectations moderate; salary at the discretion of employer. For reference, &c., address O. P., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man of 24 years, in a wholesale house—grocery preferred; has some experience in clothing and dry goods; can bring good reference from former and last employer. Address, from this date to April 1, B. E., Box No. 31, Tarrytown, New-York.

HELP WANTED

A BOOK-KEEPER—WANTED, A FIRSTrate book-keeper for a banking institution in the country, in this State; he must be an active, energetic young man, a correct accountant, and familiar with general business; strictly temperate, unmarried, and willing to work from 8 to 10 hours per day, if required, and be satisfied with a moderate salary; he must write a first-rate hand, &c.; he must furnish perfectly satisfactory testimonials as to capacity, character, honesty, &c.; the situation would be permanent if desired by both parties after a fair trial. Address Box No. 4,640, in the applicant's handwriting, with signature and residence.

VARNISH-MAKER WANTED.—ONE WHO has had experience as a first-class maker of coach and furniture varnishes, and can give good references as to character and capability, can obtain a pleasant and permanent situation. Apply at office of GEORGE W. DOW & SON, No. 148 Water-st.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS COOK, A LAUNdress, and a coachman, to go to Staten Island. References must be unexceptionable, both as to competency and general character. Apply at Room No. 285 St. Nicholas Hotel.

COACHMAN WANTED.—A SINGLE MAN who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and who can bring unexceptionable references. Apply at the office of R. G. DUN & CO., No. 314 Broadway, between the hours of 12 and 1.

BOY WANTED—FROM SIXTEEN TO SEVENteen years old, in a counting-room; must be active, intelligent, correct in figures, and a good writer. One residing with his parents preferred. Address, in own handwriting, with references, Box No. 3,396, Post-office.

BOY WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE.—ONE who is active, intelligent, and can write well. Salary from $3 to $3 per week. Apply at No. 239 Broadway, Room No. 27, between 9 and 10 A. M.

A BOY—WANTED, TO ATTEND OFFICE. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock at No. 110 Wall-st. GEO. W. PECK.

WANTED—MEN TO ASSEMBLE GUNS, AT THE armory of E. ROBINSON, No. 126 Wooster-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN another State for persons from any State or country, without publicity or change of residence. Incompatibility, desertion, drunkenness, etc., sufficient cause. Advice free and confidential. Success guaranteed. Apply to E. BATEMAN, counsellor-at-law, No. 286 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress .... Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager .... J. H. Selwyn.
The Management has great pleasure in announcing
THE DECIDED SUCCESS
OF THE
New and Intensely Interesting Drama, in four Acts, (which will be repeated EVERY NIGHT this week,) with
NEW MUSIC,
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
and a
POWERFUL CAST,
entitled
CAMILLA'S HUSBAND,
in which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD Mrs. JOHN WOOD
appears as
LADY CAMILLA HAILSTONE,
and
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER .... as .... Maurice Warner
with
Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. G. JAMISON,
and the
PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY.
New and Incidental Music by THOMAS BAKER.
NEW SCENERY BY HAYES.
Act 1—PICTURESQUE ENGLISH VILLAGE.
Act 2—RUINS OF ELLWOOD PRIORY.
Act 3—LADY CAMILLA'S MANSION.
Act 4—MAURICE'S ATELIER.
Doors open at 7. Performance commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Miss LUCY SIMONS' GRAND CONCERT,
TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.
Assisted by the eminent artists of the Grau Italian Opera.
Miss LUCY SIMONS,
Sig. STEFANI,
MORELLI,
REMI.
Musical Director .... Sig. MUZIO
PROGRAMME—PART I.
1. Infelice—Ernani .... Verdi
Sig. REMI.
2. Duetto Elixir .... Donizetti
Miss SIMONS and Sig. MORELLI.
3. Spirito Gentil—Favorita .... Donizetti
Sig. STEFANI.
4. Polacca—Puritani .... Bellini
Miss SIMONS.
5. The Last Gift .... Muzio
Expressly composed for Sig. MORELLI.
6. Duetto—Roberto Devereux .... Donizetti
Miss SIMONS and Sig. STEFANI.
PART II.
7. Grand Trio—William Tell .... Rossini
Sig. STEFANI, MORELLI and REMI.
8. Amour Polka .... Muzio
Miss SIMONS.
9. Aria Figaro—Barbiere of Seville .... Rossini
Sig. MORELLI.
10. Valtz—from Faust .... Gounod
Miss SIMONS.
11. La Dona l'Mobile—Rigoletto .... Verdi
Sig. STEFANI.
12. Quartetto—from Lucia .... Donizetti
Miss SIMONS, Sig. STEFANI, MORELLI and REMI.
Price of admission $1, including reserved seats.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Miss LUCY SIMONS' GRAND CONCERT ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 31,
assisted by the following eminent artists, (by kind permission of Mr. J. Grau:)
Sig. STEFANI, Sig. MORELLI,
Sig. REMI.
Musical Director .... Signor MUZIO
Tickets, including reserved seats, $1; to be had on Monday at Beer & Schirmer's music store.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Miss Simons has a most pleasing soprano voice; she has considerable power; she sings with great expression, her countenance lighting up, showing that the artiste has feeling and sentiment. Her execution is really fine, and her voice shows that it has been carefully cultivated."—*New-York Herald.*

"This young lady completely surprised and entranced her listeners. It is no exaggeration to say that her voice is one of the finest and best trained sopranos that we have heard among American ladies. She employs it with a skill and taste rarely found for in professional artists of long standing, and almost inconceivable in a débutante."—*New-York Times.*

"Miss Simons' début was the most successful one we ever witnessed. She must be set down as an artist of rare accomplishment. . . . She appeared with credit to herself and to her master Signor Muzio, who has reason indeed to be proud of his pupil."—*Express.*

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS will receive several additional pupils, between the ages of nine and fourteen, to educate with her own daughters at Idlewild. Address MRS. N. P. WILLIS, Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MESSRS. VILLEPLAIT & GRAVES' SCHOOL

will reopen Jan. 4. A few boys will be received in the family of one of the Principals, where they will receive a careful and thorough preparation for college or business. The school presents unusual advantages for the practical acquisition of French, Italian and Spanish. Address Plainfield, N. J.

STAMFORD, CONN.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. The Winter term opens Jan. 4. For circulars or information apply to the Principal at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 3 P. M., until Jan. 2.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York.
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437, 439 Fifth-av., New-York.
For circulars, apply at the Institute, or address H. M. PIERCE, President.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 304 6th-av., corner 20th-st. Opens Sept. 4.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE will reopen after the Holidays, Jan. 7, 1864. Board and tuition, $210 per year. Send for a catalogue, or [illegible]. Reference: C. V. Cornish, No. 333 Pearl, or J. [illegible], No. 40 [illegible], N. Y. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal. RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives young ladies to educate, assisted by French and German resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. Winter term commences on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6. REFERENCES—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NO. 1 WEST 26TH-ST.—This flourishing Institute, containing beside the elementary department, four boys' classes and three classes for young ladies, reopens the 4th of January, and is recommended to the public. DR. RUD DULON.

$151 A YEAR PAYS BOARD AND TUITION at Hudson River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, Classical, French, Musical, Painting, Military, and Commercial Departments; (both sexes.) Jan. 2, term opens. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pr'l.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, gives private lessons in book-keeping, business writing, arithmetic, &c., and prepares gentlemen or boys practically for any kind of business. Applicants before "New-Year's" can secure private desks on low terms.

$140 A YEAR FOR BOARD, WASHING and tuition in English and French, at an excellent family school, 23 miles from New-York. For an interview, address COMFORT, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $42 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. B.

A CHRISTIAN HOME FOR SIX BOYS, with special care and instruction, in the family of an experienced teacher. Address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M.

SCHOOL WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher—a clergyman—wishes to procure, at moderate price, a well-established boys' school. Address, with particulars, MILTON, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

SCHOOL FOR SALE—A FEMALE SEMInary, beautifully located on the Hudson; no other school in the place. Terms moderate. Address JASON, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

MT. KISCO MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A superior Boys' Boarding School. Address A. B. WIGGINS, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A LADY OF REfinement and superior education, and thoroughly qualified to instruct in the solid branches, also some of the ornamental, seeks a position where her acquirements would prove available. Remuneration other than a home not demanded. References exchanged. Address M. W. M., No. 75 Morton-st., New-York.

DAILY TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN (EDUcated at the London University) would give lessons in Latin, French and the English branches to young persons or to adults whose education has been limited. Address G. C., "Station D."

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXperience in teaching, a graduate of a first-class seminary, desires a situation as governess, or governess and housekeeper; best references exchanged. Address MARY, Box No. 18, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED—A WELL-QUALIFIED, EXPERIenced teacher, particularly for the common English branches. Efficient services will be liberally remunerated. Apply personally at No. 300 West 22d-st.

AS TUTOR.—A GRADUATE OF YALE COLlege desires to teach two or three hours daily; references given. Address WM. MOWBRAY, Union-square Post-office, No. 831 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

PAUL S. BROWN, CORNER NINTH-ST. and 3d-av., respectfully calls attention during the holidays to his richly ornamented plum, pound, fancy cakes, pyramids, &c. Early purchasers will find an unusually large and attractive number of cakes offered for their selection. Ornamenting, frosting, &c., done to order. Weddings and parties supplied.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.
GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.
GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.
IMMENSE EXCITEMENT.
TREMENDOUS CROWDS.
LADIES,
LADIES,
LADIES,
CHILDREN,
CHILDREN,
CHILDREN,
FAMILIES,
FAMILIES,
FAMILIES.
All, everybody will find
THE MOST CURIOUS NOVELTIES
THE BEST AMUSEMENTS,
the greatest variety, and the most
INTERESTING and INSTRUCTIVE
entertainments and wonders in this City, this country, or the world, at this Museum, during
THESE HOLIDAY TIMES.
LILIPUT AND BROBDIGNAG,
LILIPUT AND BROBDIGNAG,
LILIPUT AND BROBDIGNAG,
LILIPUT AND BROBDIGNAG.
LARGEST GIANTS and SMALLEST DWARFS,
LARGEST GIANTS and SMALLEST DWARFS,
LARGEST GIANTS and SMALLEST DWARFS,
LARGEST GIANTS and SMALLEST DWARFS,
ever seen on the face of the globe.
MONSIEUR JOSEPH,
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
an ex-officer of the French army,
EIGHT FEET FOUR INCHES HIGH!
WEIGHS 350 POUNDS!!
The tallest and finest man ever seen on the face of the Globe.
GIANT BOY,
GIANT BOY,
GIANT BOY,
8 FEET HIGH.
8 FEET HIGH.
8 FEET HIGH.
TWO DWARFS.
TWO DWARFS.
TWO DWARFS.
THE SMALLEST LIVING
THE SMALLEST LIVING
THE SMALLEST LIVING
GEN. GRANT, Jr.,
GEN. GRANT, Jr.,
GEN. GRANT, Jr.,
23 IN. HIGH.
23 IN. HIGH.
23 IN. HIGH.
LILIPUTIAN KING,
LILIPUTIAN KING,
LILIPUTIAN KING,
22 IN. HIGH.
22 IN. HIGH.
22 IN. HIGH.
THE GREATEST WONDERS!
THE GREATEST WONDERS!
THE GREATEST WONDERS!
THE STRANGEST
THE STRANGEST
THE STRANGEST
freaks of Nature.
THE TALLEST,
THE TALLEST,
THE TALLEST,
THE TALLEST,
THE SHORTEST,
THE SHORTEST,
THE SHORTEST,
specimens of humanity ever seen.
NO MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD,
should fail seeing them. History records no instance of such CONTRASTS OF HUMAN BEINGS.
They are visible at all hours every day and evening.
KELLY'S AUTOMATON MUSICAL TROUPE,
Consisting of six figures, size of life, which play upon NOVEL PIANOS, OR HARPERIANS,
producing music equal to a full orchestra.
THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES,
THE MONSTER SERPENTS,
GRAND AQUARIA, SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT DRAMA,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
the most popular, interesting, instructive, moral and amusing play put upon the New-York Stage for years. It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
HERR ZIRON,
from the principal concert-rooms of Europe,
GIVES HIS WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE
on the
EMMELYNKA, or MOUTH HARMONICA.
DORA DAWRON, IN HER DOUBLE-VOICED DUET.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
☞ GREAT PREPARATIONS ARE MAKING FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY, when superb dramatic performances will be given EVERY HOUR day and evening.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST .... Manager
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
between Prince and Spring sts.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Performances at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M. Admission 25 cents. No half price.
SEVENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF THIS
GREAT ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.
GREAT ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.
GREAT ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.
UNEQUALED IN THE WORLD.
UNEQUALED IN THE WORLD.
UNEQUALED IN THE WORLD.
NEW ADDITIONS
NEW ADDITIONS
NEW ADDITIONS
OF RARE ANIMALS
OF RARE ANIMALS
OF RARE ANIMALS
CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.
CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.
CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.
LANGWORTHY'S SHOOTING TIGER
LANGWORTHY'S SHOOTING TIGER
LANGWORTHY'S SHOOTING TIGER
WILL APPEAR
WILL APPEAR
WILL APPEAR
AT EACH PERFORMANCE,
AT EACH PERFORMANCE,
AT EACH PERFORMANCE,
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
HOLIDAY CARNIVAL
ALL THIS WEEK.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S MENAGERIE.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION
FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
FOUR GRAND PERFORMANCES.
FOUR GRAND PERFORMANCES.
FOUR GRAND PERFORMANCES.
First Performance at 11½ A. M.
First Performance at 11½ A. M.
First Performance at 11½ A. M.
Second Performance at 1½ P. M.
Second Performance at 1½ P. M.
Second Performance at 1½ P. M.
Third Performance at 3½ P. M.
Third Performance at 3½ P. M.
Third Performance at 3½ P. M.
Fourth Performance at 8½ P. M.
Fourth Performance at 8½ P. M.
Fourth Performance at 8½ P. M.
ANIMALS OF EVERY VARIETY.
ANIMALS OF EVERY VARIETY.
ANIMALS OF EVERY VARIETY.
The most beautiful of their kind
The most beautiful of their kind
The most beautiful of their kind
Ever exhibited in a Menagerie.
Ever exhibited in a Menagerie.
Ever exhibited in a Menagerie.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, 1864.
EDWIN BOOTH
in the rôle of
HAMLET.
Mr. F. B. CONWAY,
Mrs. F. B. CONWAY,
Mr. JOHN DYOTT,
AND A POWERFUL COMPANY.
Box office open on Wednesday, at the usual hours.

LECTURES.

SURGICAL LECTURES.—Dr. E. H. DIXON will give his usual Winter course of ten Lectures on the Diseases and Surgery of the Pelvis. These lectures are intended exclusively for those who are already familiar with, but wish to improve their knowledge of the modern treatment of this important region. The lectures will be illustrated by demonstrations on the cadaver, and an extensive series of wax preparations by the Florentine Academicians of the gravid uterus and the diseases of women. The modern method of treating Piles, Rupture and Fistula will be fully illustrated. The fee in all cases will be $100 in advance. Lectures to commence on the 4th of January. Address as above, Box No. 3,121, or at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., on SUNDAY, Jan. 3, 1864, by Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, for the benefit of the poor. Subject—*The Hero and the Saint.* Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the door.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Children at 4. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 12 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 163 FIFTH-AV.
Classes, Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 P. M. Gentlemen's evening class Mondays and Thursdays at 8 P. M.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SHARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 282 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 35 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Several new classes are now forming. A new class for Misses and Masters on Monday and Thursday afternoons, at 4 o'clock. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Send for a circular.

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES—JAPONIca, for the Hair, [illegible] for restoring and beautifying the hair. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7¼; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress circle and parquet .... 50 cents
Reserved seats in dress circle .... 75 cents
Orchestra stalls .... $1 Family Circle .... 25 cents
Private boxes $8
THURSDAY,
SEVENTY-FIRST NIGHT
of Mr. Lester Wallack's highly successful and unprecedentedly attractive new drama
ROSEDALE.
With new scenery, new costumes, new appointments, original music, grand ball-room dancing and great tableau.
Elliot Grey .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Miles McKenna, a returned convict .... Mr. John Gilbert
Matthew Leigh, a village Doctor .... Mr. Charles Fisher
Bunberry Kobb .... Mr. George Holland
Col. Cavendish May .... Mr. H. Daly
Sir Arthur May .... Miss Emma Le Brun
Romany Rob, a Gipsy .... Mr. John Sefton
Farmer Green .... Mr. Brown
Corporal Daw, of the Lancers .... Mr. Pope
Docksy .... Mr. Parkes
Robert .... Mr. Palmer
Lady May, mother to Sir Arthur .... Mrs. Hoey
Miss Gannon, having sufficiently recovered from her recent severe indisposition, will resume her original character of
ROSA LEIGH.
Tabitha Stork, housekeeper to Matthew .... Mrs. Vernon
Lady Adela Grey, mother to Elliot .... Miss Fanny Morant
Sarah Sykes, Matthew's servant .... Mrs. John Sefton
Primrose, lady's maid .... Miss Mary Barrett
Mother Mix .... Miss Carman
FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1864,
Buckstone's comedy of
MARRIED LIFE,
in which Mr. Chas. Fisher, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Young, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Holland, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Morant and Mrs. John Sefton will appear.
MONDAY—The LOVE CHASE.
TUESDAY—ROSEDALE.
WEDNESDAY—First time here,
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,
and, first time this season,
THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
THIS, THURSDAY, EVENING, Dec. 31, 1863,
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, REPLETE WITH WIT, HUMOR, SONGS AND DANCES, CHARACTERISTIC OF IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE.
THE HOLIDAY WEEK.
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES and EIGHT CHARACTERS.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS .... as .... SHANDY MAGUIRE
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS .... as .... PADDY MURPHY
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS .... as .... LETTY
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS .... as .... PADDY O'ROURKE
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS .... as .... MLLE. ADELAIDE
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS .... as .... MLLE. BALARINA
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS .... as .... GOUTZANBERGEN
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS .... as .... JEMIMA
Supported by Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. C. Walcot, Jr., Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. E. B. Holmes, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell.
The entertainments commencing with the Irish drama
SHANDY MAGUIRE.
SHANDY MAGUIRE .... Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
with songs, "My heart's no Liar" and "The Irish Girl."
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
LETTY, an English servant maid, assuming six different characters .... Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
The most laughable extravaganza, by S. Lover, Esq.,
THE HAPPY MAN.
PADDY MURPHY .... Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
TO-MORROW, NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
A BRIGHT AND SPARKLING BILL.
A new drama, of original construction.
Written expressly for
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
and introducing many novel and extraordinary effects, in the development of which all the resources of the theatre will be brought into requisition, is in preparation.
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
GRAND HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
Tom Taylor's beautiful drama,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
in which
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
will appear
THIS AND EVERY NIGHT.

"The whole effect of the play is so ethical," writes District-Attorney A. Oakey Hall, in his brilliant criticism, "that I wish the philanthropists of the day, who so shamefully neglect the Prison Aid Society, and who so culpably leave the care of the returned convict to his pals, could see the Ticket-of-Leave and your acting. The two should run together in the City far beyond New-Year's; and you should not receive your 'actor's ticket-of-leave' until every clergyman and boy in the Metropolitan Police District had seen the impersonation of the scenes between Brierly and Willoughby."

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.
No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT .... Manager
Holiday Performances will be given
EVERY AFTERNOON
EVERY AFTERNOON
EVERY AFTERNOON
until further notice, introducing
ALL THE INCOMPARABLE ARTISTS
attached to the Company.
THIS EVENING, the great French equestrienne,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
IN TWO SPLENDID ACTS.
her elegant Menage Exercises, introducing one of her highly-trained dancing horses, and her grand Scene Equestre, without saddle or bridle. The programme will also include a brilliant selection of
EXCITING ACTS IN THE RING,
in which all the principal Riders and Acrobats will appear.
Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
In consequence of the continued severe indisposition of Mr. C. Anschutz, no performance can be given on Friday next.
Due notice will be given when the season will commence next week.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. [illegible] ... For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4, and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 8:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 5:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. D. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., and on Mondays only at 6:30 A. M. The 8:15 and 4:15 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. R. HASSINGER, Superintendent.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—SECOND SERIES—being discourses upon *Christian Life*, delivered in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, will preach the first of this series of practical sermons on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Light of the World.*

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE REGULARLY every SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, in the large hall, corner 6th-av. and 23d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. EVENING, Sabbath School anniversary with appropriate exercises.

COUNTERS FOR SALE.—APPLY AT NO. 366 [illegible]

COMPLIMENT TO MAYOR GUNTHER.

Last evening a very handsome compliment was paid to Mr. GUNTHER, Mayor-elect, by a number of his personal friends. During the afternoon they sent to his stable, in Fourteenth-street, a very costly and beautiful coupé, one of the handsomest that JOHN R. LAWRENCE, carriage-maker, ever built. This was wholly unexpected to Mr. GUNTHER, and he was in no little uncertainty as to where it came from until he was waited on, about 8 P. M., by a committee and invited to visit the St. James Hotel, at Twenty-sixth-street and Broadway. Here, on entering the parlor, he found some sixty of his personal friends assembled, and was welcomed most warmly. Before he had time to recover from his surprise, he was addressed by RICHARD M. HARRINGTON, Esq., as follows:

MR. GUNTHER: The brilliant political campaign by you prepared, and through which you have so gloriously passed, has not been without great sacrifice of your time and patience, and has doubtless drawn largely upon them both. You have been interested, deeply interested in the movements of your friends, in respect to those plans tending to the promotion of a certain object, and—we so doing have listened to the highest strains of oratory and participated therein.

It is not my intention to tax your patience but for a moment, making no attempt at imitation. The time for such has passed with the occasion.

The time, before you will be called upon to leave the more quiet and retired walks of domestic and private life, and to assume the more arduous and responsible duties of an exalted and a highly honorable position, being so short, when so many subjects and men must necessarily claim your great attention and consideration, that you can and do postpone them to thus meet your friends and to give them this occasion to testify their friendship and attachment to you, causes us to thank you for the great pleasure and gratification you thus afford us, by your presence here to-night.

To see before you a few of the vast number of the warm personal friends you have in this, the City of your birth, they have desired, and I have yielded to that desire, that I should be the medium of their communication, and they sincerely thank you, that from the great multiplicity of your engagements you have been pleased now to be present with them.

It is, and ever must be, impossible for you to know and fully to appreciate what an indissoluble cord of attachment has existed between yourself and your friends, and particularly those present, and how anxiously they have watched through the different and difficult positions in which you have been placed and surrounded, doubting never, for a moment, that the end would be one of great triumph to yourself and them.

The trials of your life have scarcely commenced. Your great troubles are ahead. We do not desire to increase them. We are no politicians. We have no personal favors to ask or seek for, save one, and that is, that your great talent, your time, your industry, and your great honest heart shall so far as it shall be necessary for the public good, be dedicated to the faithful administration of our Municipal Government, so that when the termination of your time shall take place, you will joyfully hear the words of welcome, from your great constituency, "Well done thou good and faithful servant." We have higher honors in store for you. Having found you faithful over a few, we will make thee ruler over many.

Withdrawing, as you now do, from the active pursuits of an industrious commercial life, and assuming, as you will, the honorable and distinguished position of the Mayoralty of this proud and prosperous City, your friends have made a selection of a useful, modest and beautiful article, a coach, which they ask that you will be pleased to accept, as a testimonial of the high regard, attachment and esteem in which they hold you, hoping that in your few moments of leisure, when seated therein, it will be the means of carrying along, also, kind recollections of the donors.

Do not imagine that this, your coach of State, will not be met by difficulties and obstructions. If so, it will be the first one. Do not borrow trouble at usurious rates of interest. "Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart." Don't let it turn aside for slight obstructions. Let it not be an easy task to arrest its onward progress. Let every revolution of its wheels bring you nearer and closer to the hearts and interests of those you represent—the whole people. But should obstructions "block" for a time the wheels, we know that your own shoulder will be the first to the hub; then if it does not start, how quickly will you then see your wheel-horses and your leaders, with the pushers and the pullers, all united for a purpose, all with honest hearts and willing hands, and with a long pull and a strong pull, and a pull all together, and onward again goes the coach of State.

And now, my friends, in conclusion let me say, take great hope. At yonder pier lies moored the stately ship, the City of New-York; she is well provisioned for a voyage; her hull is new, her deck is staunch, her sails are white, her yards are manned; now her hawsers are cut, her sails are full, she flies before the wind—one huzzah resound from shore to shore as she onward speeds her course, with C. GODFREY GUNTHER at the helm.

To this Mr. GUNTHER made the following modest and expressive response:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your very complimentary remarks, together with the very handsome carriage sent to my stable this afternoon, are deserving of a more extended reply than I am prepared to make. I can simply return you my sincere thanks. I assure you, gentlemen, that I consider myself amply repaid for all the troubles and sacrifices that I have made in the recent Mayoralty canvass. Looking over the list of those who have brought about this prize and feast, I do not discover any who expect to be the recipients of any especial favor at my hands. This, gentlemen, removes very much of the embarrassment that I otherwise would be under. I have no offices to give you, and I can only promise you that which you all expect, and that is, that I shall do my duty. If in the first endeavors to do so I should be thwarted in one way or another, I shall not forget the advice of the old Roman Cardinal, "Try, try again. There's no such word as fail." I again sincerely thank you for this compliment. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of these unceremonious ceremonies, the party were ushered into the dining-room, where a band of music enlivened their steps, and a most sumptuous bill of fare whetted their appetites. The Mayor elect was placed at the right of Mr. HARRINGTON, who gracefully presided. There was nothing formal in the entertainment; it was thoroughly a social affair, and the dinner, in itself most admirable and creditable to the St. James, was succeeded by a "feast of reason and a flow of soul," which left pleasant and permanent remembrances on all those participating. Mr. GUNTHER modestly and pertinently replied to all the kind things said at and to him. The entire affair was a success, made so without pretence or parade; and "His Honor" that is to be, cannot but properly and fully appreciate it.

The Committee of Arrangements were RICHARD M. HARRINGTON, Chairman, WM. PAUL, WHITFIELD, CARR, JOHN ROOFE.

The Committee waiting on and assisting Mr. GUNTHER were DANIEL BERRIEN, REMSEN APPLEBY and WM. G. SCHENCK.

Among those present who had a prominent part in the compliment were Isaac Noe, Joseph Powers, Chas. Schuyler, Wm. Spence, John Foster, Charles Place, Jacob Bauch and James F. Wenman.

Negro Equality in the South—The Free State Convention in Louisiana.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sure that had you been better acquainted with the gentlemen who are prominent in the Free State Committee of Louisiana, you would not have inserted the leader in your paper of this date with the above heading. You acknowledge that you do not know them, but assume "that neither its members nor their constituents have been for any very long time citizens of Louisiana." "They are probably from the North"—"political speculators or social missionaries." "These Northern men who have gone South will do well not to push matters too far or too fast."

Permit me to correct your mistake. The men who are the head and front and life of this movement are all Southern men, or those who made the South their home long before the rebellion broke out. They are men who have suffered terribly at the hands of the rebels, and know from experience that there can be no compromise with Slavery. This question is one of life or death with them in Louisiana.

THOMAS J. DURANT, Esq., the President of the Convention, is a lawyer of the first rank in New-Orleans; a man of the highest literary culture, who has won his present eminent position by the force of his character. He is no politician. Has always since an infant resided in New-Orleans or at his country seat across the lake. Before the rebellion he was a man of wealth, and now he holds in his hands the largest legal practice in New-Orleans. As soon as the Courts were opened last year (1862) he went forward and requested and obtained a decree of emancipation for all his slaves. He is not a fanatic or an extremist as you suppose, but a man of sober judgment, carrying out the premises of freedom to their logical and honest conclusion.

CHAS. W. HORNOR, his partner, has been a resident of Louisiana for many years. His wife is one of the most accomplished daughters of the South—a native of Georgia—who most cordially approves the efforts of the Free State Committee.

Judge HIESTAND, another of the prime movers in the progress toward freedom, is now a man somewhat advanced in years, who was never out of Louisiana till last Summer, when he came to New-York, and as may be remembered, spoke at the Cooper Institute to a large audience.

B. F. FLANDERS was compelled to fly from New-Orleans during secession rule, barely escaping assassination.

J. B. CARTER, another active worker, is the Superintendent of all the Public Schools in New-Orleans.

And I might go through the list of these most prominent in this work, and mark them all as residents of the South for many years previous to the rebellion, and most of them slaveholders. Not one in a hundred is a new comer to Louisiana.

You also assume "that they regard colored men as on a footing of equality in all respects with the whites." They do no such thing. They would only have the colored man put on a footing of equality in the eye of the law, with the white man, leaving other equalities to settle themselves.

If you will consider that at the present hour one-sixth of the personal and real estate of New-Orleans is held by colored men, you will find that in admitting to the floor of the convention a delegation of these property-holders, they do not differ so very much from the custom here. The colored man who has the requisite amount of property here is permitted to vote.

If you will compare the two bodies of citizens of Louisiana—the one laboring to retain Slavery as long as possible, the other laboring to bring the State into the ranks of the decidedly Free States—it will be found that weight of character, education and freedom from "political speculation" decidedly predominates on the side of the latter. That so far from being of the amalgamation school, they see the errors of the mere theorists at the North; but while they preserve their own standing they are determined that the colored man shall have by law accorded to him the same right they claim for themselves.

That you may see that I have not misstated the position of these gentlemen, I send you a synopsis of the speech of Mr. DURANT to an assemblage of colored men in New-Orleans. HOWARD OSGOOD.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 28, 1863.

The speech to which Mr. OSGOOD refers is devoted mainly to a consideration of the causes of the rebellion. We copy the following passage, which sets forth the speaker's view on the point more immediately involved in this discussion. Mr. DURANT said:

"But there were matters of more practical interest to his audience, respecting the political status and civil rights of the colored people, and upon this subject he would speak, freely and honestly.

There were three classes of citizens among the population of Louisiana—the white free citizens, the free colored—who had always been free, and their parents before them, in most instances, and most of them well and correctly educated, refined and capable of transacting both public and private business—and those who have been slaves, but who are either now, or soon will be, free by the President's Emancipation Proclamation, the necessities of whose condition had prevented the development of their natural abilities by education. The spirit of Freedom, however, was progressing among this class. He cited the instance of JOHN BROWN—not the original hero of that name—but a plantation witness whom he had seen at Court a few days since, to whom the objection was made that he was not free. When asked if he was free, he responded in the affirmative. 'But did you not have a master once?' 'Oh yes.' 'Well, then, what makes you think you are free?' 'Why,' said he, '*the country says I'm free, and I go with the country.*' This, the speaker thought, spoke volumes in favor of the colored man's appreciation of the grand verdict of public opinion against Slavery.

The uneducated and formerly enslaved class, he thought, could not be immediately admitted to all the rights and privileges of American citizens in full; but as to those who had been born *free*, and many of whom had been accustomed to the exercise of the rights of freemen for half a century, he believed they were equally entitled, with any other class, to all the rights, civil, educational, political, and religious, of American citizens in full. [Immense applause.] The modesty, dignity, and temperance of their bearing, and that of the journal through which their views and arguments had been laid before the public, while making the demand—and justly, too—for those rights to which they believed themselves justly entitled, as well as the arguments upon which they relied to demonstrate the rightfulness of their cause and the justice of their claims, had never been exceeded in the history of any people."

Negro Equality in the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in the TIMES of the 28th December, upon "Negro Equality in the South," commenting on a Free-State Convention in New-Orleans, has suggested to my mind the possibility that we may after all be mistaken in our Northern judgment of what is likely to happen at the South in respect to the social *status* of the negro after Slavery shall be eradicated. Is it not quite possible that we are to undergo a surprise on this subject, and that spontaneously the essential equality of the black race will be altogether more suddenly admitted and realized at the South than could happen at the North? There are several considerations involved in this question. In the first place, there is a law of extensive application in human affairs, that extremes meet; that an extreme in one direction is very apt to be followed by an extreme in the opposite direction. In the next place, the prejudice against the black man and the black race at the North and the South is of a very different nature, and may perhaps operate in a very different way. At the North it is a prejudice against the personality, the presence, the contact, the features, &c., of these people. At the South, whatever they may say in order to justify Slavery while it lasts, there is next to no prejudice of this kind. It is there a prejudice against the *status* of the negro, first and foremost; and perhaps we shall find it to have been almost totally one against his claim to become a free man. Now suppose this claim not merely to have been made, but actually and triumphantly sustained for the black man of the South by the events of the war, and that question therefore hopelessly decided against the prejudice of the whites, and it may prove that there remains far less obstacle than we have believed—far less, indeed, than there would be under like circumstances at the North, to the two races accepting each other almost from the first, and working together upon the most fraternal terms.

An officer of one of the Kansas regiments informs me that in Kansas, Western Missouri, Western Arkansas and the Indian Territory, it is common to see the different companies of black and white and red troops sandwiched in among each other, in their evolutions, and that nothing but the law organizing the regiments, and recognizing the differences of race, prevents their belonging indiscriminately to the same companies. In other words, I am told that in that locality the prejudice against color is already virtually wiped out by the mutual intercourse of the races, and their sympathy in the same struggle and the same cause. It is said that we have no soldiers in the field so thoroughly abolitionized as the native recruits of Missouri and Arkansas, and it may happen that with the progress of our repossession of the South, the common people may settle the whole matter in advance of the speculations of statesmen by coming to a practical recognition of the fact that a man's a man for a' that. S. P. ANDREWS.

[Advertisement.]

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.—The Phrenological Cabinet of Museum, of Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, at No. 308 Broadway, will remain open to-day, and till noon to-morrow. Other days from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Examinations as usual.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S IMPERIAL DRESS ELEVATORS.—A fashionable dress elevator, a convenient and durable dress elevator that will prove worth many times its cost. Price 50 cents. Sold at all the fancy and trimming stores. Sent free by mail on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

[Advertisement.]

For the better accommodation of those about selecting Holiday Presents, the up-town depot for the supply of WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing-machines, No. 539 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, under the management of J. T. ELLIS, will remain open until 9 P. M. to Jan. 2, 1864.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Racine County Fair, Wisconsin, awarded the first premium to the WILCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machine.

MARRIED.

CONOVER—LEWIS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 29, at her father's residence, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas' Church, SAMUEL CONOVER and CARRIE, daughter of James S. Lewis.

GARDNER—BIRGE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. Ralph Perry, at the residence of the bride's parents, Dr. O. H. GARDNER, of New-York, and Miss MARY E., eldest daughter of F. N. Birge, Esq., [illegible]

HEAVE—FOOTE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 29, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, JOHN A. HEAVE and Miss LOUISA FOOTE, all of this City.

WAGNER—SHEPHERD.—On Wednesday, Aug. 12, by Rev. Wm. R. Johnson, Isaac S. Waters and Lucelina Shepherd.

DIED.

BISHOP.—In Granville, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 26, Mrs. LAURA BISHOP, relict of the late Isaac Bishop, and mother of the late Hon. Isaac W. Bishop, aged 80 years.

BRITTON.—In Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, ANNA C., the beloved wife of Joseph W. Britton, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Theo. L. Peck, in Flushing, on Friday morning, Jan. 1, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

BOSWORTH.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, SEDGWICK BOSWORTH, formerly of Catskill, N. Y.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 60 London Terrace, West 23d-st., this day, (Thursday,) Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Catskill for interment.

CLARK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, of diphtheria, LOUISA HORACE, adopted daughter of Burton E. and Mary E. Clark, aged 4 years, 4 months and 18 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her adopted parents, corner of New-York-av. and St. Mark's-place, Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DECKER.—Suddenly, of heart disease, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, ANN, wife of Richard Decker, aged 61 years.

Funeral services will be held in the evening, Thursday, Dec. 31, at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 189 West 27th-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Somers, Westchester County, for interment.

GIBSON.—At Bay View, Hudson County, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, JAMES GIBSON, Jr., after a long and severe illness, aged 23 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, on the Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank-road, on Friday, Jan. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAMILTON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 29, of congestion of the brain, CAMILLA, youngest daughter of J. G. and Eliza J. Hamilton.

Funeral on Thursday, Dec. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Mediator, corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st.

HANCE.—In Shrewsbury, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 26, SUSAN W., youngest daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah B. Hance, in the 20th year of her age.

HOLDEN.—In Seymour, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 27, of consumption, JANE ATWOOD, daughter of Henrietta C. and Edward L. Holden, in the 13th year of her age.

LE ROY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, after a short illness, FREDERICK G. LE ROY, M. D., youngest son of Herman Le Roy.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, Henry R. Remsen, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, Jan. 2, from Christ Church, Tarrytown, at 12 o'clock M. Cars leave foot of 30th-st., New-York, at 10:27 A. M., returning from Tarrytown at 3:40 P. M.

LEACH.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, ABNER LEACH, aged 60 years, for many years a resident of this City.

Notice of his funeral will be given in to-morrow morning's papers.

PEET.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, at the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, SARAH ANN, wife of Dr. Harvey P. Peet, and daughter of the late Nathan Smith, M. D., of New-Rochelle, aged 69 years.

The Board of Directors, the friends of her husband, and of her brothers, Prof. Joseph M. Albert, Walter M., William H. and Charles Smith, are invited to attend her funeral, to-day, (Thursday,) at the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice. The 12½ train Hudson River Railroad up, and 3:40 down, will be a convenient mode of conveyance, stopping at 152d-st. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

QUACKENBOSS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, GEORGE EMILE, only son of George W. Quackenboss, aged 3 years, 7 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 32 West 25th-st., on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock.

STRANGMAN.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Sunday, Nov. 8, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY STRANGMAN, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

☞ Buffalo (N. Y.) papers please copy.

SWARTS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, AARON SWARTS, Jr., only son of Aaron Swarts, aged 19 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 154 East 19th-st., on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 1½ o'clock.

TURNER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, JOSEPHINE MARIA, only daughter of Dr. Joseph M. and Sophia B. Turner, aged 8 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 271 Henry-st., this day, (Thursday,) Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TAPPAN.—In Augusta, Me., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, Rev. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, D. D., aged 75 years.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Creole, for New-Orleans.—Mrs. Van Wagoner, Mrs. Eliza McDonald, T. O. Allen, L. H. Clemens, A. B. Cram, A. J. Banford, L. Tonnow, G. Angelos, J. H. Hatch, M. Tournier, Daniel Candell, B. Trask, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 42 | Moon rises.11 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 34 | Gov. Island 12 23 | Hell Gate.. 1 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport City of Bath, Sears, Hilton Head, S. C., 26th inst., via Fortress Monroe, 28 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Stopped at Fortress Monroe to land 180 veterans of 10th Indiana Volunteers.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Westchester, Walton, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Hamlet, Manila July 23, passed Ombay Sept. 1, with mdse. to Brown, Shipley & Co. When off Cape Lagullus, was boarded by the U. S. steamship Vanderbilt, bound to Cape Town. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Oct. 23, and sld. from St. Helena Nov. 9. Sept. 22, Henry A. Briard, of Cambridgeport, Mass., aged 27 years, first officer, died. Also on Nov. 4, Charles Lester, of Copenhagen, a seaman, aged 24 years.

Ship Union, Leach, Palermo 46 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Jaquemal & Christmas. Had heavy weather last 20 ds. Dec. 26, had a strong gale from E. S. E. with a heavy sea and thick weather, during which Lewis Lalla, seaman, was washed overboard and lost.

Ship Ardmillan, (of Glasgow,) Fullerton, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to F. McDonald & Co. Dec. 23, 100 miles S. of Nantucket Shoals, passed the schr. Fred Dyer, of Belfast, Me., with mainmast gone, waterlogged and abandoned. The A. had strong westerly gales most of the passage.

Ship Tyro, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scott, Newport, W., 47 ds., with railroad iron to McAndrew & Warren. Had strong westerly winds most of the passage.

Ship James L. Bogert, Conway, Liverpool Nov. 10, with coal and salt to Bogert & Kneeland. Had heavy W. S. W. gales first 30 ds.; was driven to lat. 35 N. Nov. 27, experienced a hurricane from S. S. W.; shipped a heavy sea, washed away booby hatches, bulwarks, and doing considerable other damage. Has been 4 ds. from Nantucket with easterly gales and thick weather.

Ship Gotteorp, (Oldg.,) Wiericke, Havre 45 ds., with mdse. to Ruger Bros.

Ship Marcia C. Day, Chase, Philadelphia 3 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Anita, (Venez.,) Herera, Ciudad Bolivar 28 ds., with hides, etc., to Harbeck & Halsey. Been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras with very heavy weather.

Bark Thomas Terry, (of St. John, N. B.,) Malony, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Saisama, (Russ.,) Dahlstedt, Marseilles 60 ds., passed Gibraltar Nov. 12, with mdse. to Breithaupt & Wilson.

Bark Gutenberg, (Brem.,) Raschen, Bremen 65 ds., with mdse. and 273 passengers to Hermann Koop & Co.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Barbadoes 17 ds., with mdse. to R. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Julia, (Russ.,) Bjorkman, Cadiz, with wine and salt to Holmboe & Balchen.

Bark Abd-el-Kader, Nickerson, Port Royal 8 days, in ballast, to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark James Carthy, (of Liverpool,) Ritchie, Montevideo 72 ds., with hides to George Meke. Had heavy weather on the passage.

Bark Elisa Barss, (of Bermuda,) Frith, Bermuda 11 ds., in ballast to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark Voyager, (of Boston,) Freeman, Malaga Nov. 12, passed Gibraltar Nov. 19, with fruit to John E. Devlin.

Bark Ellen Morrison, (of New-Haven,) McCarty, Barbadoes 20 ds., in ballast to D. Trowbridge. Has been 12 days north of Hatteras, with north and northeast winds.

U. S. transport bark Gorilla, Pearce, Port Royal 9 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Templar, Mitchell, Key West 14 ds., in ballast to master.

U. S. transport brig Dragon, Liscomb, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Brig Helena, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Connelly, Parahyba, Brazil, 32 ds., with sugar and hides to H. H. Swift. Was 8 days north of Hatteras with strong north winds.

Brig George, (of New-Haven,) Perkins, Santa Cruz 8th inst., via Salt Key 14th, with salt to Towner & Co.

Brig A. Bradshaw, Fish, Alexandria, D. C., 3 ds., with coal to Hoboken Coal Company.

Brig Ida Abbott, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Whitmore & Co.

Brig Los Amigos, Johnson, Carthagena 23 ds., with mdse. to M. J. de Pumarejo.

Brig Schiller, (Port.,) Cunha, Oporto 40 ds., with wine and cork to Hagemeyer & Bruns.

Brig Ella Reed, Jarman, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to J. C. McArthur. Had heavy weather. Been 10 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Ariel, (Br.,) Larkin, Prince Edward's Island 8 ds., with oats to R. P. Buck & Co. Had bad weather on the coast.

Brig Wanderer, (of Hawkesbury,) Crook, Cow Bay, C. B., and 12 days from Halifax, with coal to R. Belloni. Had heavy westerly weather.

Arr. brig Timothy Field, (of Bangor,) Coney, Cardenas 14 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co. 26th inst., lat. 37 12, lon. 73 30, passed two large casks with the heads painted red; also a large quantity of staves.

Brig Union, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Connick, Grand Cay, T. I., 16 ds., with salt to J. Boynton's Sons. Left no vessels.

Brig E. A. Reed, Hayden, New-Orleans 17th inst., with sugar, etc., to Dewey & Collins.

Brig Abby P. Penno, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cowly, Manzanilla 28 ds., with cedar, mahogany, etc., to Brett, Son & Co. Had very heavy weather most of the passage. Capt. E. N. Seeley, of New-London, died on board in Manzanilla, Nov. 28. John Emmonds, colored, of Philadelphia, died in the hospital. Also, left one of the crew sick in the hospital.

Brig Nile, (of Bermuda,) Whiller, Grand Turk, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to J. Penniston. Had very heavy weather.

Brig Isola, (of Bangor,) Wyman, Sagua 17 ds., with molasses to master. Has had heavy weather, was 11 ds. north of lat. [illegible], with [illegible] gales; washed away head rails, quarter boats, split sails, etc.

Brig Elks, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Earl, Goldsboro 10 ds., with [illegible] to D. R. DeWolf. Has been 12 days N. of Hatteras with heavy N. and N. W. winds.

Schr. Orell, (Br.,) Cathcart, Port-au-Prince, with [illegible] logwood, &c., to Joseph Bishop & Co. Have been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with very heavy weather. Dec. 1, in the river, passed Br. brig Julia, Shackford, from New-York for Para. The Br. brig Conquest, Bond, sailed for New-York a few ds. previously.

Schr. Storm King, (of Hayle, Eng.,) Mann, Rio Grande 60 ds., with hides, wool, etc., to Geo. F. Bailey.

Schr. Natasha, McRae, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 11 ds., with oats to Tyree & Smith.

Schr. Pioneer, (of P. E. I.,) Morrison, Halifax 10 ds., with barley to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Ouachita, (Br., of Turks Island,) Goodwin, Sumner Bay, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to H. H. Brown & Co.

Schr. Abby Bradford, Freeman, Miragoane 22 ds., with logwood and coffee to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Sarah Caroline, (Br.,) Hurst, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 8 ds., with oats to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Rover, (Br.,) O'Brien, Halifax 9 ds., with fish to B. F. Small & Co.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Ships Robin Hood, Adele, Peruvian.

Barks Novantum, Angela Brewer, Bolivar, Wilhelmine, Fanny Eeler.

Brigs W. Jacobsis, Palma, Jacinto, Atlas, Scotland, Batchellor, Brothers, Henry M. Heine.

Schooners Rescue, Alice T. Ridgewood, Pearl, G. P. Taylor, Highland, Aloe, Hinds, Pride of the Isles, and others.

Steamer Detroit.

Below.

Ship Mountaineer, from New-Orleans.

Ship Alexander, Crosby, from Newport, W., Nov. 9.

Bark Atlantic, (Brem.,) from Bremen Nov. 8.

Bark Schiller, (Brem.,) Bohr, Rotterdam Oct. 24.

Bark Oder, from Matanzas.

Bark Palmyra, (Br.,) Crocker, from Ardrossan Oct. 11.

Also 2 ships, 1 bark and 3 brigs, unknown.

Miscellaneous.

From Barbadoes we have the following: In port bark Bessel Castle, of Goole, from Santorine for London, having been in collision Nov. 21, in about lat. 16 44 N., and lon. 34 30, with bark Diamond, of New-York. The W. C. was cut down to the water's edge.

The Italian frigate Re d'Italia has been got off, and is at anchor near the lightship.

11½ A. M.—She is now coming up the bay in tow of three steamtugs.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 29—Arr. ship Florida, Millbridge for New-York; brig Vincennes, Hodgson, Newburyport for Washington, D. C.; schr. Mary Brian, Jerry, Rockland for New-York. Sld. schr. Silver Magnet, U. S. revenue cutter Agassiz.

29th, A. M.—Wind, N. N. W., no arrivals.

In port, the above arrivals, and brig Chesapeake; schrs. P. Simpson, Clara Braddon, Manuppa, Susan Moore and Barnard.

Spoken, &c.

Arago—steamship, hence for Port Royal, off Stono Inlet.

Prometheus—steamship, bound S., off Charleston.

Wild Hunter—ship, from California for Mauritius, in the Ombay passage.

Foreign Ports.

At Gonaives 13th inst., brig Lillian, for Boston in 7 ds.

At Grand Turk, T. I., 16th inst., brig Wm. Allen, (Br.,) Stubbs, for Philadelphia about 23d; schr. St. Lawrence, (Br.,) Ryder, for Baltimore on the 18th or 20th.

At St. Helena, brig Zuleika, of Halifax, N. S., Phipps, from Loando Nov. 11. Also bark Burlington, of Bath, from Maulmain for England.

[PER AMERICA.]

Arrived from New-York—Helen [illegible], Ocean and Orpheus at Deal; Constantine, in the Clyde; Alfreda at Havre; American at Bremen.

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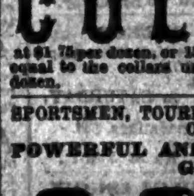

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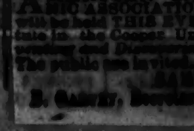

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